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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Reverend Harley S. Hill, Wesleyan Methodist Church, Herrickville, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 1:1, 2: Blessed is the man who walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

Our Father which art in heaven hallowed be Thy name. We come to Thee in the name of Thy Son, Jesus. The poet wrote: "In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, with a glory in His vision that transfigures you and me. As He died to make men holy so He died to make men free." O, God, build this Nation not with second-growth timber, but with virgin growth made strong by the north wind until our taproot gets down to the solid rock of God's divine grace. The Bible states about a nation which should be the head and not the tail. O, God, do not allow our eyes to become besmeared so that we cannot see the way Thou hast marked out for us, nor our minds dulled with selfishness and greed, nor our ears deaf to Thy voice.

The Bible says, "Ye shall hear a voice behind thee, saying 'This is the way, walk ye in it.'"

There will be such voices heard, but may we listen only to Thy voice. We believe that Thou hast raised us up as a nation to make a safe home for the free and the brave.

Bless Mr. Kennedy, our President; help us to hold up his hands in all that is right and strong. Bless the Speaker of the House, each officer, and each Representative. Give each divine wisdom to know the right and the wrong.

Blot out as a thick cloud our transgressions and, as a cloud, our sins.

In the name of the triune God. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 25, 1963, was read and approved.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Appropriations have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report on the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1964.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs have until midnight tonight to file a report on H.R. 3120 and H.R. 3845.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. BURKHALTER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 18, 1963, I asked for and received permission to revise and extend my remarks in regard to the petition of the Hollywood film unions pursuant to seeking Federal aid in curbing runaway film production. Inadvertently three of the unions that participated were omitted from the article. I again ask permission to revise my remarks by adding the names of these 3 unions which are: Motion Picture Set Painters, Laboratory Technicians, and Motion Picture Crafts Services; in this way the Record will have the names of all 10 participating unions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Un-American Activities have permission to file the annual report of the committee for 1962.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE ACT OF 1963

(Mr. KING of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING of California. Mr. Speaker, on February 21, at the request of President Kennedy, I introduced H.R. 3920, the Hospital Insurance Act of 1963. As I am sure all of you are aware, this is the President's proposal for health insurance for the aged under the social security insurance system. I am today proud to state that 21 of my distinguished colleagues from the State of California have introduced identical bills. I also am very proud to state that a number of my colleagues in the House already have introduced identical bills and, I am confident, there will be others who will do so as time goes by.

I think it is a significant development that 22 Members of the California delegation are now cosponsors of this exceedingly important legislative proposal and that, as of the present time, a total of 49 Members of the House are sponsors of the bill, or bills quite similar in purpose. I am gratified that this is the case.

I should like to take this occasion to again state that this legislation in my judgment will solve a problem which becomes more pressing with each passing month, and it deserves early and careful consideration. This is meritorious and fiscally sound legislation. Its adoption has been far too long delayed. I am urging that it be given executive consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means as soon as we complete our current schedule on the President's 1963 tax message. I am hopeful we will be successful in this endeavor. I now invite and urge other Members of the House who have not already done so to join with me in sponsoring of this legislation. Illness among the aged, and its aftermath of financial crises and ruin, wait for no one. We can and should act now on this bill.

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ATTACKS ON FOREIGN SHIPS BY EXILES FROM CUBA

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I am reading with increasing concern of attacks being made on foreign ships by exiles from Cuba who are presently in the United States.

These attacks are directly in contravention of U.S. policy and have been made in spite of repeated requests from high Government officials of the United States to desist. The only purpose that can possibly underlie these attacks is to create incidents which will involve the people of the United States in an all-out shooting war.

To put it very bluntly, these Cuban exiles have been admitted to the United States in order to give them a place of asylum. We must now make it clear to them that we will immediately expel from these shores any Cuban exiles who so deliberately flaunt the policy of our Government.

We in the United States certainly are determined to oppose Castro-Cuba and Communist intrusion in this hemisphere. However, we work through our duly constituted leaders in the tradition of the democratic self-government. Any Cuban exile who presently finds haven in this country should get out immediately if he will not abide by the processes of orderly democratic government.

A STRANGE POLICY DECISION

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Mr. WYMAN, performed a public service on Monday last in directing the attention of the House to the attendance of a succession of Yugoslav officers at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

As our colleague pointed out, and as I should like to reemphasize, these Communist officers were not sought as students by the Army. The Army was required to accept them by decision of higher authority. No criticism should attach to the Army in regard to this policy, which has been in effect for more than 10 years.

I am sure it will be incomprehensible to many citizens, however, that it was decided the national interest would be served by admitting officers of Communist Yugoslavia to one of our most important military schools to learn at first hand how we train for top command and staff assignments the promising officers of our own Army—a force which may be called on to fight a Communist aggressor.

Obviously, the Yugoslav Government has taken full advantage of this opportunity to learn of American military doctrine by sending some of its best officers to study under our instructors at Fort Leavenworth. Three of these students, who attended the school while

in the rank of colonel, now are major generals, and one is the chief of Marshal Tito's military cabinet.

Why should the U.S. Army have thrust on it instruction of officers of a Communist nation?

DEDUCTION FOR PAYMENT OF REDEEMABLE GROUND RENTS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 1597) relating to the tax treatment of redeemable ground rents, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, after line 10, insert:

"(c) **REDEEMABLE GROUND RENT DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subtitle, the term 'redeemable ground rent' means only a ground rent with respect to which—

"(1) there is a lease of land which is assignable by the lessee without the consent of the lessor and which (together with periods for which the lease may be renewed at the option of the lessee) is for a term in excess of 15 years,

"(2) the leaseholder has a present or future right to terminate, and to acquire the entire interest of the lessor in the land, by payment of a determined or determinable amount, which right exists by virtue of State or local law and not because of any private agreement or privately created condition, and

"(3) the lessor's interest in the land is primarily a security interest to protect the rental payments to which the lessor is entitled under the lease."

Page 3, line 11, strike "(c)" and insert: "(d)".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as the Members will recall, H.R. 1597, which was passed by the House under unanimous consent on February 28, in effect deals with the tax treatment in Maryland of both the buyer of a home subject to a redeemable ground rent and the person selling this real property subject to the redeemable ground rent. Under the bill, for the home buyer the ground rent paid would be treated as a mortgage interest payment and, therefore, deductible by him for tax purposes. As to the seller of the real property, the property would be treated as if sold subject to a mortgage in a face amount equal to the redemption price of the redeemable ground rent, and as a result, the redeemable ground rent would be taken into account in determining his sale price for the property and would be reflected in any gain or loss recognized to him.

An amendment to the bill was adopted by the other body which adds a section providing a definition of the term "redeemable ground rent." This is in the nature of a clarification and does not

alter the substance of the House bill or its basic effect.

I urge that the House concur in the amendments of the other body.

DESIGNATING APRIL 11, 1963, FOR CELEBRATION OF PAN-AMERICAN DAY

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I call up House Resolution 300, designating April 11, 1963, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 300

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Thursday, April 11, 1963, for the celebration of Pan-American Day, on which day, after the reading of the Journal, remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SELDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, this matter has been cleared with the minority side and there is no objection to it. We think it is an excellent idea.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATING WEEK OF APRIL 15, 1963, AS "NATIONAL HARMONY WEEK"

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 282 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas April 11, 1963, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Incorporated; and

Whereas the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Incorporated, a non-profit, fraternal organization dedicated to the preservation and promotion of the uniquely American art form known as the barbershop quartet style of close harmony singing, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding during the six-day period beginning April 15, 1963: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the six-day period beginning April 15, 1963, and ending April 20, 1963, both dates inclusive, is hereby designated as "National Harmony Week", in recognition and appreciation of the successful efforts of the members of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Incorporated, to maintain the barbershop quartet style of close harmony singing as a traditional form of native American music, and of their efforts, through their stimulus to good music and vocal harmony, to keep America singing. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to join in the observance of such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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such resistance to Communist persuasion as currently exists in that area of the world.

As mentioned in an earlier report of the Subcommittee on Europe, it would be foolhardy to expect any major changes to occur within the Soviet bloc in the near future. The national Communist regimes continue to exercise effective control over the peoples of those countries. This control shows no sign of any significant cracks. The bloc's economic relations with the United States and with other free countries, and such exchange programs as are currently in effect between the free world and some members of the Soviet bloc, will not alter this situation. They will not produce an overflow of the national Communist regimes, nor use them to suffer a change of heart and abandon the goal of a "Communist world system." At best, they constitute an investment in maintaining Western presence behind the Iron Curtain and in sustaining the captive peoples' basic Western orientation—an investment which may pay off in the long run when the interaction of other, more weighty events will make it possible for the peoples behind the Iron Curtain to exert direct influence upon the domestic and external policies of their countries.

The study group is of the opinion that the Congress and the executive branch should continue to give careful attention to developments within the captive European nations. The study group further believes that sparing and carefully designed use of the instruments of our foreign policy—including trade and other relations—with respect to these countries is appropriate and, in the long run, may produce results beneficial to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I fear that I have imposed excessively upon the time of the Members here present. I felt, however, that the things I have said needed to be put into the Record to keep the Members of the House fully apprised of the activities of my committee, relating to the captive nations. I can assure the membership of the House that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Europe, under the able chairmanship of Congresswoman Edna F. KELLY, of New York, will continue to pay careful attention to developments within the captive nations, and to make appropriate legislative recommendations bearing on this subject to the House of Representatives.

CUBA—THE GREEK SHIPPING RECORD

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 25 I made a statement on the floor of the House drawing attention to a press release issued by the Royal Greek Embassy Press and Information Service announcing a royal decree had been promulgated to stop all Greek shipping to captive Cuba, known to all who are literate and many who are not as a Russian beachhead in the Western Hemisphere. A careful reading of that Royal Decree, however, revealed an exception to its application which for all practical purposes nullified the decree. That exception applied to all Greek-flag ships under time-charter contract, that is, Greek ships under contract to carry cargo to Russian-occupied Cuba for a period of time set by contract.

When I read that press statement I was shocked by the all too obvious attempt to create by a mirror of words, a public impression that did violence to the facts. Anyone with a passing knowledge of international commerce and the meaning of time-charter contract in the shipping business would have been equally shocked. To right this situation, very likely provoked by the growing public pressure in the United States against all who provide succor to the Russian regime in Cuba, I called upon the Greek Government to move with haste in making a full public disclosure of the facts about Greek-flag ships calling at Cuba. I felt the American people were entitled to all the facts, not a carefully tailored press statement, and suggested action within 48 hours was a reasonable expectation.

That 48 hours has passed and I am unaware of any public disclosure of the facts being released by the Royal Greek Embassy Press and Information Service. Consequently, I will provide an assist. The information which I have been able to secure from official U.S. sources is not claimed to be complete. But I do state it to be accurate and very revealing.

Since January 1, 1963, up to March 25, 1963, a total of 43 ships flying the flag of a free world nation have carried cargo to captive Cuba. Greek-flag ships head the list—a total of 13 with an estimated total cargo in excess of 100,000 tons. This questionable first place honor is shared with British-flag ships, a total of 13 carried cargo to Cuba during the same 3-month period. The British-flag ships won first prize in total tonnage—over 150,000 tons. But the British have made no official gesture to conceal their tarnished laurels.

A further look at the record reveals that a total of 31 Greek-flag ships carried cargo to captive Cuba during the period September 1, 1962, to December 31, 1962. That was the period of intensive Russian military buildup in Cuba. At that time the danger signals on what the Russians were up to in Cuba were clear for all to see. Those danger signals reached such a critical point in early October that President Kennedy was required to meet the threat head on, which he did in his address to the Nation, and to the world, on October 22.

The record also reveals that a total of 171 Greek-flag ships have carried cargo to captive Cuba since January 1, 1962—a short period of 15 months. That averages over 11 Greek-flag ships per month for the 15-month period.

It is estimated that 80 percent of Greek-flag ships were under time-charter contract to the Russians or Russian bloc regimes during 1962.

That is the record, at least a large part of it, up to last Monday, March 25, 1963. I preferred and hoped that the Royal Greek Embassy Press and Information Service would make this disclosure, but when they did not, I did so in the interest of keeping the record straight.

One large question remains to be answered in the form of a public disclosure by the Royal Greek Embassy Press and Information Service. That question is—How many Greek-flag ships are still un-

der time-charter contract to the Russians or any of their stooge Communist regimes and how much time remains on each of those contracts? This is an important question because an answer to it will reveal how many Greek-flag ships will be carrying cargo to captive Cuba during the months if not years ahead. Every ship, regardless of which flag it flies, carrying cargo to captive Cuba, strikes at the cause of human freedom in the Western Hemisphere. That is a reality with which we and our sister republics of the hemisphere must live.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

March 28

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF APRIL 1

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute in order to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week and for the balance of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. There will be some matters brought up before the

Herbert Lehman's supreme integrity, great intellect and deep concern for justice, human dignity and freedom all combine to make him one of the most respected and beloved politicians of all time. Throughout his career he has been a vigilant defender of civil liberties and his courageous fight against the scourge of McCarthyism long will be remembered.

At the age of 80, when he had already received the highest honors the people of New York State could bestow, Senator Lehman undertook a crusade for political reform and against the boss system in New York. As the spiritual father of the reform Democratic movement, he has been a source of great inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, last night on the eve of his 85th birthday Governor Lehman celebrated with his family and friends. It was wonderful to see him surrounded by those who love him and to know that he is recovering so well from his recent accident.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure all Members will want to join today in extending to Senator Lehman and Mrs. Lehman and their family our best wishes on this happy occasion and to wish the Governor many more happy birthdays.

WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the Rural Electrification Administration came into being in 1935, 12 years after I came to Congress. The program has proven highly effective. In that year only 6 percent of Missouri's farms, and 11 percent of the Nation's farms, were electrified. Today, 98 percent of our farms are electrified, and every farm and home in rural America that wants this service can have it.

There are some who point to the \$3 billion REA has outstanding on its electrification loans and say the cost is too high. But this is not an item of cost. It is investment, gilt edge and the best investment the Government ever has made in a domestic program.

Look at the record. From its beginning, REA has advanced just over \$4 billion to its electrification borrowers—\$1.1 billion has been repaid on principal, \$200 million of this was paid in advance of due date. In addition, \$550 million has been paid in interest. Losses total less than \$50,000. No bank, no Government agency, no group of borrowers have ever before built up such a record.

The benefits have not stopped at our city and town lines. The rural electrification program has stimulated expenditure of as much as \$20 billion of private funds, \$5 for each \$1 of Federal investment. This has gone for electrical wiring, appliances and equipment, all manufactured in our cities from the raw materials of our mines and farms. It has kept down rates and reduced monthly electric bills in the city as well as in the

country. Labor has benefitted, as have industry and commerce. Rural electrification has been good for all America. It is truly an all-American program.

Time after time, attempts have been made to cut back and cut down on rural electrification. These attacks have been made in the courts, in the Appropriations Committee, in other committees, and on the floor of this House. The guns were always loaded by the power company lobbyists who have never stopped trying. When they could not put through cuts in loan funds, they tried to cripple REA by cutting administrative expenses appropriations. Their main target has always been and still is loans for generating plants. These loans—the main defense of the electric cooperatives against the raiders—have been the lifeline of the rural electrics. Only last year, we defeated an attempt to cut down that lifeline. And we can expect them back again this year. Like Khrushchev, they have warned us they will be back.

Another line of attack over the years has been to put the electric cooperatives' generating loans under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. This was tried by a Senate committee rider to the urgent deficient appropriation bill for 1946. It was beaten down by a vote of 52 to 21 after Senate friends of rural electrification warned that adoption of the rider would hamstring the program. Bills to achieve this same result were brought to the floor of the House in 1946 and again in 1948. Even our Appropriations Committee in the House urged this in its May 1947 report on the Agriculture appropriation bill for 1948.

We have held the line all these years in the Congress. We have so far saved rural electrification when it was threatened. But a new threat from a new direction faces the program today. The Federal Power Commission has in recent weeks made the opening moves in the direction of exercising jurisdiction over the rural electric cooperatives. I have heard from systems in my own State who are deeply concerned about the Commission moving in on them. They are concerned with more than the threat to regulate them as public utilities—which they are not. They see the predatory power companies seizing upon this as a new opportunity to interfere and delay. And if the companies do not succeed before the Commission, they can take them to court, piling further delay and expense on their nonprofit operations—hoping to break them down.

There is nothing in the REA and FPC statutes, absolutely nothing, to warrant FPC's assumption of jurisdiction. Congress has never intended that FPC review loans made by REA. The Federal Power Act gave the Commission jurisdiction over public utility financing to protect private investors. The United States does not need protection as an investor in rural electrification. The Federal Power Act gives the Commission jurisdiction over electric power rates charged to the public by the public utilities within its regulatory sphere. The electric cooperatives are self-regulating in this respect. Their member-con-

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL QUESTIONS LEGALITY
OF PRESIDENT'S RESIDUAL OIL DECISION

BOSTON.—The New England Council has questioned the legality of the recent White House decision to maintain residual oil quotas and said the decision perpetuates a Government protected cartel.

In a joint statement, James S. Couzens, chairman of the council's fuel committee and Gardner A. Caverly, executive vice president of the council, condemned the decision as contrary to the administration's own study done by the Office of Emergency Planning and called on the President to either directly regard or disregard the report.

The council statement said that section 7, of the Trade Agreements Act of 1958, as amended by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, gives the President authority to establish residual oil quotas once a national security justification has been established; but in the absence of such a finding or determination he does not have legal authority to maintain it.

"In its February 13 report, the Office of Emergency Planning stated residual oil controls were not in the interest of national security, and that they have little to do with unemployment in the coal industry," said Mr. Caverly. "Accordingly there appears no valid economic or security reason for controls to continue and this would give rise as to whether the Trade Agreements Act is being violated."

"The announced 9.6 percent increase in residual oil imports will do little more than replace the domestic production decline," Mr. Couzens said, "and this still leaves strong enough supply-demand pressures to require New England residual oil consumers to pay 23 cents a barrel more than in other countries such as Canada." Residual oil is used as heating fuel for apartment houses and large office buildings and it also affects the cost of many electric utilities.

"The residual oil import quotas let only enough oil into the country to meet demands and this keeps per barrel costs artificially high," said Mr. Couzens.

The statement also said the quota system "locked buyers and sellers together, thus eliminating competition—a situation that the Justice Department condemned in the OEP report."

"The only reason for the President's decision to maintain residual oil import restrictions appears to be pressures put on the White House by misguided leaders of the coal industry," Caverly concluded.

The statement also said the council is not giving up its battle for removal of residual oil quota restrictions but is considering expanding its program to include removal of restrictions for the entire industry and not just residual oils.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly one of the most important aims of our foreign policy is economic development in Latin America. This aim is essential to our Nation's security.

Cuba has brought home to all of us the importance of close cooperation and understanding among the Americas, if freedom is to be preserved in our hemisphere.

One of our Latin American neighbors, Venezuela, has been recognized by President Kennedy for its progress in freedom. Speaking to their people, President Kennedy said:

Here in Venezuela the meaning of the new Alianza Para El Progreso is being demonstrated, for you have made a transition from a repressing dictatorship to a free life for the people of this country, to a progressive democratic rule under one of the great democratic states of the Western Hemisphere. * * * The United States and Vene-

zuela are bound together and in the 1960's I believe we can demonstrate, so that all the world will follow our example, that freedom and prosperity can move hand in hand and I am proud today to stand on this platform with your distinguished President, who has been working in this field for so many years and who is now showing the people of this country and hemisphere what real progress for the people can mean.

Mr. Speaker, our good relationships with Venezuela are in jeopardy if residual oil import restrictions are allowed to continue. This small Latin American country directly or indirectly supplies the United States with 90 percent of its residual oil, and since 1959 when import restrictions were imposed, the economic development of Venezuela has been severely hampered.

An Office of Emergency Planning report says that development of residual oil supplies from Venezuela is essential to our national security. We cannot expect Venezuela to turn her refineries on and off, holding her production at the ready, waiting to serve the United States in the event of war.

If we continue to deny Venezuela the natural established outlet for her production, we undermine her economy in time of peace and weaken her ability to meet extra demands in time of war.

The importance of residual oil to the Venezuelan economy can best be demonstrated by the following: In U.S. refineries less than 10 percent of every barrel of crude oil becomes residual. This byproduct is slowly decreasing because it is more profitable in this country to produce other petroleum products; quite the contrary in Venezuela.

Residual oil is a major product for this Latin American ally. Each barrel of crude oil produces 55 percent residual oil as compared to under 10 percent for the United States.

In Venezuela 95 percent of foreign trade income is from petroleum products, and the United States is their No. 1 customer.

Residual oil restrictions pose a real threat to the Venezuelan economy. They threaten the success of our Latin American policies and therefore undermine our national security.

The restrictions must be lifted.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, our colleagues from New England have little reason to complain about the administration's policy with regard to import quotas on residual fuel oil.

The President's decision to increase imports by some 50,000 barrels in the import year beginning April 1 seems to demonstrate that he has not changed the views he held when as Senator Kennedy, of Massachusetts, he urged the unrestricted import of this cheap waste product.

The complaints should come from the domestic producers of oil, the coal miners, the railroad workers and many, many others who will suffer unemployment and economic loss because domestic welfare has been sacrificed ruthlessly to international politics.

This is of great importance in the State of Ohio where our great coal industry is already depressed and where the independent oil producers are having

a very difficult time in the face of uncertain markets and the threat of increased taxation.

Nor do I believe that our New England friends are wise to place their reliance upon Venezuelan sources of fuel. They may pay dearly for the cheap fuel they enjoy this year if the uncertain political climate in the Caribbean cuts off this foreign source of supply.

They are closing their eyes to the Nation's welfare and to their own welfare.

The Office of Emergency Planning is equally shortsighted when it says that the Nation need not rely upon its own sources of energy.

I believe it is time for congressional review of this entire problem and congressional action to establish a realistic and effective control on the imports of residual fuel oil. Greatly as we may desire the friendship of Venezuela and wish to enhance its economic position, as much as we would like to assist our New England friends, and the tremendous volume of New England manufactured products sold in Ohio is a demonstration of this desire, it seems to me that the national security and the welfare of domestic industry must have prior consideration.

Cuba
UNAUTHORIZED ATTACKS ON
CUBAN SHIPPING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am becoming increasingly concerned over the apparent lack of willingness on the part of the Justice and State Departments to prosecute U.S. citizens who over the past 26 months, have been illegally venturing to Cuba through the open door of subversion—the Cuban Embassy in Mexico—or to close this door.

Over the last 2 weeks, I have discussed this situation at length on the floor of this body and have inserted information pertaining thereto in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In addition, I have written letters to the President, Secretary of State and the House Un-American Activities Committee on this subject. From extremely reliable sources, I have furnished names of U.S. citizens making this trip to Cuba to the House Un-American Activities Committee for investigation—from the manifests of the Cubana Airlines in Mexico City. I have, today, given the House Un-American Activities Committee a list of an additional 24 American citizens bringing to 97, the number of U.S. citizens I have turned over to the House Un-American Activities Committee who have made this illegal trip over a 6-month period in 1962. I am doing so in hopes of prodding the Justice and State Departments into taking some action against these violators who openly and notoriously advertise their visits, many of whom are known Communists, and who are raising funds for Communist front organizations. I cannot un-

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derstand why the executive branch has been reluctant to turn these names over to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Mr. Speaker, the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, the open door through which Communist subversives from throughout the Americas gain entrance to Cuba and then return to their respective homelands, including the United States, for purposes of subversion and sabotage, must be closed if the spreading Communist cancer in this hemisphere is to be arrested. Since January 16, 1961, this has been illegal.

In addition, the violators must be prosecuted and this flow of subversives must be halted if we ever hope to close this dangerous open door of subversion.

It is therefore shocking that the State Department has not demanded that this open door to hemispheric subversion be closed.

It is with these objectives in mind that I feel compelled to make public today, the names of some of the U.S. citizens who have not only made this trip, but openly and brazenly advertise and brag about their flagrant violations of the law and their aid and comfort to the Communists.

I am doing so, as well, to illustrate how easily these violators could be found and prosecuted if the State Department was sufficiently determined in what should be one of its major efforts—to rid this hemisphere, including the United States, from the threat of Communist subversion.

I am at the same time reiterating my demand, first made in a speech on the floor on March 15, of last year, that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee be cited as a Communist front organization by the Justice Department and be placed on the subversive list.

The Attorney General's failure to place this group on the subversive list becomes increasingly baffling, particularly in view of the Annual FBI Report for Fiscal Year 1961 which states, in part:

FBI investigations also have shown that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers' Party, and these parties have actually organized some chapters of the committee.

Naturally, the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers' Party are on the Attorney General's subversive lists.

In addition, overwhelming evidence pinpointing this organization as a Communist front subversive group has been produced at the several hearings held by the Senate Internal Security Committee.

I summarized this evidence on March 15, 1962, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The existing law, as publicly announced by the State Department on January 16, 1961, prohibits U.S. citizens from traveling to Cuba and willful violation of this law is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both.

Mr. Speaker, I have here a number of pages from the Worker, which is of course the published voice of the Communist Party in the United States. On

each of these pages, advertisements appear promoting lectures given by U.S. citizens who have recently returned from Cuba and who are, in turn, promoting the Castro-Communist cause. Most of their appearances are held under the auspices of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

In the June 9, 1962, issue of the Worker on page 15 the following ad appears:

Cuba—today and tomorrow—as viewed by Gerald Quinn, executive secretary, Monroe Defense Committee who has just returned from Cuba. Monday, June 4, 8:30 p.m. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, Contr., \$1. Students 50 cents. Ausp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

This individual, Gerald Quinn, was included in the list I obtained of U.S. citizens who took the route of the Communist subversive and traveled to Cuba through the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. He did so in violation of the law, has openly and notoriously advertised the fact that he has done so, that he is aiding the Communist cause, and still no willingness on the part of the State Department to push for prosecution and no effort to stop this flow of subversion. Instead, he has been allowed to go to Cuba illegally and to return so that he can trot around the United States spreading Communist propaganda and subversion.

In the September 11, 1962, issue of the Worker, on page 6, the following ad appears:

Eyewitness in Cuba: Hear John Read, just back from Havana. See the latest color slides of Cuba. Monday, September 17, 8:30 p.m. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, Contr., \$1. Students 50 cents.

John Read was also included in the list I obtained of U.S. citizens who ventured to Cuba through the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. He too was allowed to recite what he was taught in Cuba. He too has openly and flagrantly violated the law.

Dozens of other Quinns and Reads can still travel to Cuba because the U.S. Government has failed to close this open door of subversion.

One woman is known to have attended the Women's Congress of the Americas, a Communist meeting in Havana in July 1962.

Mr. Speaker, these ads, all from different individuals, go on in the same vein. In all, the theme is the same—American citizens recently returned from Cuba and gallivanting around the country spreading newly developed Communist propaganda, in violation of the law and, incidentally, raising funds thereby for support for a Communist front organization—the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

There is, however, one other entry which appears in the March 6th, 1962, issue of the Worker which I feel warrants comment. On page 6, the following advertisement appears:

Current activities of the Cuban counter-revolutionaries in the United States of America, a report by V. T. Lee. Monday, March 12, at 8:30 p.m. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Avenue, Contr., \$1. Ausp. Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Mr. Lee, who is known to have made various trips to Cuba, one early this year, originated the Tampa, Florida, chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Tampa, incidentally, was in my district up until this year and now borders my district. He has apparently hit the big time in Communist circles, for my last recollection of him was as an unimpressive individual who, in a Castro-supporting scandal sheet he printed in Tampa, accused President Kennedy and Senator Eastland of "withholding diapers from Cuban babies." In this same issue, the Senator is labeled a hatchetman and a loudmouth and reference is likewise made to those "jackasses in Washington."

Although the trash he printed in his newsletter is not worth repeating, what is worth discussing is his present pastime which is apparently speaking for the Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the United States, a rather dangerous vocation. And what's further significant is that in so doing, he has apparently come up from the ranks to a position of national leadership in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Thus, I believe my concern is well founded. I have given here, examples of individuals, many with known Communist backgrounds, who not only violated the law, by going to and from Cuba, but brazenly thumb their noses at the law by advertising their travels in the Communist press published in the United States, preaching communism, and raising funds for the Communist-front Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

And, the Attorney General still refuses to place the Fair Play for Cuba on the subversive list. This organization, working in concert with these fellow travelers, are openly undermining our society, violating our laws, and still an apparent lack of willingness on the part of the State Department to push for prosecution or to close this open door of subversion.

Mr. Speaker, I find these facts alarming and again demand that the proper agencies of our Government prosecute these individuals, place the Fair Play for Cuba Committee on the Attorney General's list of subversives and close this open door to subversion in the United States.

TRIBUTE TO ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] is recognized for 2 hours.

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to honor the memory of Eleanor Roosevelt, the great and courageous American who was known as the First Lady of the World. When we said farewell to her last November, Congress was not in session. So it seems to me fitting that we pause now to pay tribute to her life and ideals. As the elected representatives of the American people, we have the constant opportunity through our work and efforts to enact programs which will strive to meet the humanitarian goals to which Eleanor Roosevelt dedicated her life. We

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Sound and responsible tax reduction is an issue affecting every citizen. It can be had if expenditures are cut accordingly. If the public demands and supports sufficient expenditures reduction first, sound tax reduction will surely follow.

I greatly appreciate the opportunity of being on this program.

Dean MANION. Thank you, Senator HARRY BYRD, of Virginia.

I am sure that this convincing appeal for popular support in your fight for common-sense in the fiscal management of our Federal Government will bring an enthusiastic response from this audience.

I and millions of your fellow Americans are deeply grateful to you, sir, for your courageous and scholarly leadership in the truly desperate cause of a sound and solvent Government for the United States. Let me assure you that what you have said here today will be reprinted and repeated thousands of times throughout this country during this crucial congressional debate.

My friends, passage of Senator BYRD's pending Senate Resolution 12 will frustrate the economic "Pied Pipers of the Washington Wonderland" and nail down the solvency of this country once and for all. Remember what this distinguished and experienced Senator has said; namely, "If you exert your power for sound government the Government will be made sound."

Literally, this puts upon you and me and each of us a frightful but inescapable personal responsibility. In substance, Senator BYRD has said that, in the last analysis you are the director of the budget for the United States.

You hold the key to the U.S. Treasury. You can sell this country down the river of debts and deficits or you can save the solvency of the United States by making proper use of this great speech by Senator BYRD, now. This is the time for decision; what are you going to do about it?

Mr. President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLARK MacGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, in view of recent events which highlight inadequacies of operations both in the Congress and in the Executive branch, and in light of serious questions which have been raised regarding expenditures of committee funds, I call the attention of my colleagues to the following editorial from the Minneapolis Star of February 25:

MR. PRESIDENT

Surely one must look on President Kennedy's last public statement on Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Democrat, of New York, as no more than an illustration of the hazards inherent in the off-the-cuff nature of press conferences.

Asked to comment pro or con about the notorious Congressman from Harlem, the President demurred, saying, "What I am most interested in is the passage of legislation which is of benefit to the people * * *." And, he added, the House Education and Welfare Committee, of which POWELL is chairman, has processed some good bills.

We can hardly believe the inescapable implications of such a comment accurately re-

fect the President's standard of political ethics. The man who said "ask not what your country will do for you—ask what you can do for your country" certainly must judge politicians on something other than "what can he do for me" (in getting the Presidential program through Congress).

That kind of expediency may have suited the old boss-ridden politics of, say, Boston before our young President's day. But it is ill-suited to the image of a youthful New Frontier.

Nation Suffers From Errors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I include as a portion of my remarks an editorial from the San Diego Union of March 8, 1963, entitled "State of Stagnation—Nation Suffers From Errors."

The editorial follows:

STATE OF STAGNATION—NATION SUFFERS FROM ERRORS

It was a tired-appearing, rather listless President who stood up to the questions on Cuba and the state of the Nation. It had been a long road back from promise to performance.

Gone were the exuberance and eloquence of yesterday. He acknowledged that if he were asked if things were going as well this winter as last fall, he would have to say no.

The liberals are disappointed, businessmen uneasy, distrusting, and our allies alarmed. The President wryly referred to Shakespeare's "the winter of our discontent."

Mr. Kennedy has listened to the false prophets. He has tried to follow the Hellers and Schlesingers toward a Keynesian guided economy, into a half-world between capitalism and socialism. He believed he could lead the people into the 1960's which Schlesinger wrote "will probably be spirited, articulate, inventive, incoherent, turbulent, with energy shooting off wildly in all directions. Above all, there will be a sense of motion, of leadership, and of hope * * *." When this happens, America will be herself again.

All that has happened, however, is stagnation. Events haven't moved by command as they were expected to. He hasn't found the way to release the American energy and initiative; and has, in fact, restrained them.

It all comes, probably, from misreading the past decade, when Americans, true to their nature, wanted an end to crises and regimentation, and a freer economy in which they could catch up with themselves, and find their own way.

Nothing illustrates the President's dilemma more than Cuba.

He let slip away a firm leadership of the free world, when he showed the administration would act decisively only when the security of the United States was directly threatened—when missiles were pointed at our heart.

The security of Cuba itself was sacrificed. This was not lost on Europe, which now insists more than ever on deciding its own security and the right to participate in the control of nuclear power.

In his last press conference, Mr. Kennedy said the administration believes "the wisest policy is the isolation of communism in this hemisphere" by trying to confine it to Cuba.

Thus was Cuba written off, and thus has communism advanced. Are we always to

"confine" it to whatever country succumbs next?

In his own retreat from his tax program Mr. Kennedy revealed that he had been guided by politics and liberal dogma. He proved what he tried to deny, that he believes government spending and government control are the answer to economic growth.

For him, a tax cut and more government spending were enough.

For Mr. Kennedy the world has not behaved in a rational way. The genie has not jumped out of the magic bottle to wipe away the uncertainties and provide the solutions. He has been left with his own strength and his own convictions, and the country is in the winter of its discontent.

The New Reactionaries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our Nation is experiencing both the bright promise and the difficult problems resulting from automation and rapid technological advancement, there is a danger that various groups may attempt to block the way to a more smoothly functioning economy.

According to an editorial in the New York Times—Western edition—of January 21, this has, indeed, been happening. The Times points out that the longshoremen and railroad brotherhood unions are the "new reactionaries" because of their "stubborn insistence on defending archaic work rules—and—in their bitter resistance to the introduction of labor-saving machinery." The Nation can ill afford impediments to economic growth such as those represented by resistance to change.

Labor leaders—

Says the Times—

have an obligation to cooperate with management in retraining, in sharing the benefits of increased productivity, (and) in taking positive steps to improve the country's competitive standing.

Mr. Speaker, because of the important warning note this editorial sounds, under unanimous consent I include it in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

THE NEW REACTIONARIES

In their stubborn insistence on defending archaic work rules, in their bitter resistance to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, such unions as the longshoremen's and the railroad brotherhoods are the new reactionaries. They are replacing in this category the employers who, in the not so distant past, fought against the recognition of organized labor. Public sympathy was then rightly with the unions. Now it is not.

The new reactionaries can create havoc, particularly when unemployment is high. They are hampering growth by their insistence on preserving outmoded work practices and unproductive jobs. Management, of course, has a share in the blame, because it acquiesced in featherbedding and other practices whose added costs could be passed on to consumers. But in today's competitive situation, these are luxuries that the

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economy cannot afford. In many industries, automation is the only real hope of survival; it is absolutely essential in transportation.

The specter of man replaced by the machine is an ominous one—but it is a false threat. Technological improvement, although provoking temporary and sometimes painful dislocations, has always brought rising productivity, new products, expanding markets and vastly increased job opportunities. It will not be easy to find solutions to the human problems posed by automation; yet to play the part of wreckers is the one course calculated to be most harmful to labor itself.

A faster rate of economic growth, one that presents new job opportunities, will help curb the power of the new reactionaries. But this is not the complete solution. The responsible leaders of labor have an obligation to cooperate with management in retraining, in sharing the benefits of increased productivity, in taking positive steps to improve the country's competitive standing.

This approach cannot be forced on labor by Washington; but the clear and present danger facing labor is that Congress, incited by public revulsion against some of the senseless strikes that have erupted, will press for onerous restraints on the power of the unions. It would be far better if labor leadership abandoned its reactionaries and promoted the real welfare of wage earners through the fostering of industrial growth and productivity.

Cuba
Intelligence Indicates Rotating, but Not
Reducing, Troops in Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I believe that a column earlier this week by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, concerning the question of Russian troops in Cuba, would be of interest to the House. Accordingly, I am including it at this time:

INTELLIGENCE INDICATES ROTATING, BUT NOT
REDUCING, TROOPS IN CUBA

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

The Kennedy administration is either kidding itself, the American people or both on the withdrawal of Russia fighting forces from Cuba.

Absolutely no firm evidence exists that any combat elements have been removed.

This is particularly true as regards the four mobile (armored) battalions, numbering approximately 5,000 elite troops, and the numerous antiaircraft and coastal missile batteries that ring Cuba. These powerful units are still there, with no sign of any reduction in size of weapons.

In other words, Russian military strength is the same today as it was last fall, following the loudly acclaimed removal of the nuclear-armed ballistic missiles and the IL-28 bombers.

On the other hand, there are numerous indications that Khrushchev's ambiguous promise to withdraw "several thousand" by March 15 is a characteristic Communist fraud.

Intelligence authorities have increasing reasons to believe that what the Soviet actually is doing is rotating its large garrison

instead of cutting it; in effect, playing a covert put-and-take game.

Following is the basis of this disquieting intelligence belief:

Of the five Red bloc ships that docked in Havana in recent weeks to transport Russians home, three disembarked an estimated 2,000 new arrivals. That is approximately two-thirds of the number reportedly withdrawn as Khrushchev pledged.

The Baltika, with 1,400-passenger capacity, is scheduled to reach Cuba this week. It is positively known to be carrying around 500 "technicians." Naval surveillance planes and other sources that have observed these men on the ship's deck report them as having a distinct military appearance.

All new arrivals are being billeted in the barracks built for Soviet combat units. It is not Red army practice to mix military and civilian personnel.

Very little Soviet fighting equipment has been withdrawn. Air photos reveal a few "Frog" missiles on the docks, apparently to be loaded on the departing ship, as well as some jeeps and trucks. And that's all. No tanks, artillery or other heavy weapons.

One highly significant fact so far not disclosed by the White House or State Department is a blunt statement Ambassador Dobrynin made to Secretary Rusk.

In a conversation between them, the Russian diplomat flatly declared his country proposes to keep a considerable number of military "technicians and advisers" in Cuba as long as the United States does that in South Vietnam.

Dobrynin blandly contended there is no difference between these two situations.

The Red envoy admitted some new Soviet arrivals in Cuba. But he claimed they are "agricultural technicians" needed to bolster Castro's steadily worsening economy.

According to Dobrynin, no new Russian troops are being sent to Cuba, and all combat forces are being slowly removed. This assertion is flatly denied by the Defense Intelligence Agency and Central Intelligence Agency. Their evidence wholly contradicts Dobrynin.

The DIA reports not only large numbers of Russians being brought to Cuba by ship, but between 100 and 200 flown in weekly. The Soviet now has a weekly giant TU-114 jetliner flight between Murmansk and Havana.

Astonishingly, the United States supplies weather information to the Russians for these nonstop 5,000-mile flights.

It will be several weeks before intelligence authorities can fully reassess Soviet military strength in Cuba. DIA experts believe the new compilation will reveal no diminution in these forces; that is, that the sum total of all the coming and going will add up to 17,000 combat troops that have been there for months.

Secretary Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara don't agree with this opinion. Privately they are saying they expect Moscow to reduce its Cuban fighting garrison to around 10,000.

On the basis of the record, such optimistic hopes are wish-thinking.

Troop estimates by high Kennedy administration officials invariably have been unrealistic—to put it mildly. Without exception, they have been heavily on the cheerful side.

Inexplicable crackdown—Federal agents are getting ready to squelch Cuban refugee efforts to train commando and guerrilla forces for raids and underground operations in Cuba.

McGeorge Bundy, highpowered special assistant to the President on foreign policy, has sent a directive to Attorney General Robert Kennedy ordering this crackdown. According to Bundy's backstage edict, all Cuban refugee anti-Castro activities not approved by the Central Intelligence Agency are to be barred.

The Secret Caves of Cuba

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Saturday Evening Post dated March 30, 1963, carries an important editorial which I feel deserves the attention and consideration of all Members of the Congress. It is entitled "The Secret Caves of Cuba" and points up the importance of determining beyond any question what weapons the Soviets have stored in these carefully prepared storage facilities in Cuba. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE SECRET CAVES OF CUBA

As many geologists have known for years, and many so-called intelligence experts are beginning to discover, the island of Cuba is honeycombed with thousands of underground caves. Many of these caves, as the geology textbooks point out, open directly on the sea. It is quite possible for a Soviet submarine to steam directly into some of these caves.

Cuban refugees and exiles have warned our Government for 3 years that the caves of Cuba have been the scene of mysterious and possibly sinister activity. Curiously, when Castro took over, Antonio Nufiez Jiménez, Cuba's leading spelunker (a person who explores caves), was appointed to a top government position. Some of the Cuban exiles now in this country actually worked in these caves, cleaning them and pouring concrete. Then they were barred from further work in the caves. Today, if reports of the refugees can be believed—and we should not be quick to doubt them—the entrances to many of these caves are heavily fortified and no Cubans, not even top-level military personnel, are permitted near them. Whole villages have been relocated away from the caves. The caves are guarded by military personnel of the Soviet Union or satellite soldier, reportedly including Czechs.

What is inside these caves? The exiles and refugees say some of them contain intermediate-range ballistic missiles, complete with guidance and launching systems. Other caves, they charge, house Soviet-built and Soviet-manned supersonic jet fighters, any of which could be easily converted to carry nuclear weapons. At least five of the caves, those opening on the sea, are said to be complete, operational Soviet submarine bases. Appearing before a congressional committee recently, the Army's Chief of Intelligence, Maj. Gen. Alva R. Fitch said, "From the large volume and frequency of reports concerning the underground storage of ammunition, supplies, vehicles, and even aircraft, it is certain that there is considerable activity in connection with underground installations through the island. In numerous caves, reports indicate that this activity is being carried out solely by Soviet personnel and that Cubans, including highly placed military officers, are not permitted access."

"There are several thousand caves in Cuba," General Fitch continued, "and many have been used for storage over the years. With the reported addition of dehumidification and air-conditioning equipment, many would be suited to storage of both large

and delicate electronic items. Aerial photography has further revealed the extension of roads to known and suspect cave locations. In view of the shortage of above-ground facilities and the requirement for storage of the large amounts of military supplies and equipment believed to be in Cuba, and the relatively simple adaptation of caves for this purpose, it is considered highly probable that much military equipment and supplies are being stored underground."

General Fitch does not believe that the Soviets have installed intermediate-range ballistic missiles in the caves, as the exiles insist. He says, "While all such reports receive exhaustive analysis, it is our belief that the Soviets did, in fact, remove all strategic weapons systems that were in Cuba at the time the quarantine was imposed." General Fitch, an Army man, did not comment on the possibility of underground Soviet submarine bases in Cuba. Thus far, our Navy experts have remained silent on this point.

To date the Government's intelligence-gathering activities in Cuba have inspired little confidence. Defense Secretary McNamara's theatrical television briefing raised a good many more questions than it answered. Moreover, McNamara recently admitted that, when the going got tough, CIA surveillance aircraft were inadequate to cope with Cuba and airplanes of the Strategic Air Command had to be pressed into service. But even those skilled SAC recon experts cannot photograph the inside of a cave. If the Soviets do not even permit the "highly placed military" of Cuba near the caves we would doubt that our CIA men have penetrated them either. Thus, it seems to us that we really don't know what might be inside the caves. We think it is dangerous to assume that they do not contain ICBM missiles and submarine pens.

If, as the exiles contend, the caves are loaded with ICBM's and submarine facilities, then Cuba, in fact, has become a Soviet Gibraltar. Only a few Soviet ICBM's in Cuba dangerously tilt the balance of power in Soviet favor. If the Soviets are allowed to operate Polaris-type submarines from Cuban bases, the Reds can attain a serious "third force" threat, with only one-third the number of nuclear submarines required to operate from Soviet home bases. This is the grave threat of the caves of Cuba.

To Americans, the important point is that we do not know what the caves conceal. We think it is vital that our Government find out, beyond doubt, and soon. Having failed once to listen to the warnings of Cuban exiles, it seems to us the Government now has an obligation to disprove their present charge, by whatever means are necessary, including force.

The Chicago case certainly promises no quick decision; it is immensely complicated. Hoffa, furthermore, has not reached his present eminence in a hoodlum-infested union without learning a great deal about the uses of power; and he has a corps of extremely shrewd legal minds ready to jump at a snap of his fingers. Nevertheless, Justice Department agents have been quietly sifting evidence for more than 18 months. Grand juries have investigated Teamster pension and welfare funds not only in Chicago but in 13 other major cities.

This time the Government knows its case, however complex, must be solid. Each past failure to make its charges stick has only lent apparent substance to Hoffa's carefully wrought self-portrait as the blameless victim of a personal vendetta. "There aren't many bites left in the apple," one Government official explains, "so the next one better be good."

It particularly had better be good because of Hoffa's goal of negotiating a coast-to-coast trucking contract in 1964. The

prospect of any one man's holding such extraordinary power over the country is a chilling one, and no one who has seen Hoffa in action thinks that he would hesitate to use that power to enforce his will on the Nation.

Hoffa himself scoffs at fears that he might call a nationwide strike. He maintains that it wouldn't be necessary, that the mere threat to strike one or two major lines would be enough to break employers' resistance to his demands. He may well be right. Even now most of the trucking industry is at his mercy.

Against Hoffa's sinister power no bargaining is possible. Contract terms are dictated. The employer can either accept them or be struck. "How do you bargain if you can't say no?" asks Joseph M. Adelizzi, managing director of the Empire State Highway Transportation Association. "How do you bargain if the other fellow holds a strike gun pointed at your belly? Saying no to Hoffa would be like committing suicide."

Eleanor Roosevelt—The World Orphaned by Her Passing

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the wife and widow of the 32d President of the United States died at 6:15 p.m. on November 7, 1962. The time of passing was such that it might well have been obscured by the other diurnal events in the world. The floodwaters of the Cuban crisis had receded only slightly from their high-water mark of tensions as that same night Khrushchev had announced formally, "we have taken our rockets out and they probably are on the way."

That day too was one of reaction to the national election, a readjustment in the body politic. The Democrats had scored a remarkable midterm election success, opined the New York Times. In India, a not-so-passive caucus cheered at Nehru's announcement that Mr. Menon had "resigned."

Thus, the passing of an ex-President's wife might have been lost in the shifting sands of the world, but for the fact that she was an international figure in her own right—a noted humanitarian, symbol of woman's new role, author and columnist, delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, and an active force in political life. "In the death of Eleanor Roosevelt," said the Reverend Dr. Gordon L. Kidd, "the world has suffered an irreparable loss. The entire world becomes one family orphaned by her passing."

And so it is. For the woman who lived by the inspiration of the prayer of St. Francis of Assisi and who observed: "One must never, for whatever reason, turn his back on life," will be remembered not so much for the early controversies stirred by her ceaseless activity

and energy but by her warmth, sincerity, zeal, patience, and intellect. To these qualities our present United Nations Ambassador addressed himself when he said:

Like so many others, I have lost more than a beloved friend. I have lost an inspiration. She would rather light a candle than curse the darkness, and her glow warmed the world.

San Francisco's Registered Voters Express Opinions in Congressman Mailliard's Survey on Controversial Legislative Matters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, some 18,000 of my San Francisco constituents have responded to my annual questionnaire mailed last month to every household containing one or more persons who registered for last November's election in California's Sixth Congressional District.

The following tabulation of the replies may interest my colleagues:

1. TAX REDUCTION AND THE NATIONAL DEBT

With an estimated budget deficit of \$8.8 billion, the President has recommended tax reduction and reform programs estimated to create a budget deficit of \$11.9 billion next year. These measures are intended to stimulate the economy to produce greater revenues in future years. Some of the most important questions to be decided follow. Do you want to:

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
A. Maintain existing tax rates and expenditure patterns?	19	66	15
B. Maintain existing expenditure patterns but enact tax reduction and reform measures including—			
1. Reduction of individual income tax rates from the present 20 to 91-percent range to 14 to 65 percent, decreasing revenues by \$11,000,000,000?	55	33	12
2. Limiting itemized deductions, including charitable contributions, to those in excess of 5 percent of adjusted gross income?	34	52	14
3. Reduction of corporation tax rates from 52 percent to 47 percent, decreasing revenues by \$2,600,000,000?	43	43	14
4. Elimination of 50 exclusion and 4 percent credit on dividends?	23	60	17
C. Reduce the budget deficit by cutting expenditures for—			
1. Foreign aid to America's allies and underdeveloped countries?	66	26	8
2. American farm price supports and surplus storage?	80	13	7
3. Other domestic programs i.e., welfare benefits and low-income housing?	50	40	10

II. MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

Two basic plans will probably be considered by the 88th Congress. Do you favor a plan—

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
A. Managed by privately owned insurance companies with the Government paying the premiums of those who could not afford to pay themselves?.....	47	39	14
B. Managed by the Government and financed by greater social security taxes?.....	38	51	11

III. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Recent strikes in the defense, maritime, and publishing industries have cast doubt on the effectiveness of present labor laws. Would you favor new laws to—

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
A. Compel Government arbitration with a decision binding to both parties in disputes declared by the President to endanger national welfare?.....	64	27	9
B. Subject labor unions to antitrust legislation on the same basis as corporations?.....	80	14	6

IV. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Do you favor Federal aid to—

	Percent		
	Yes	No	No opinion
A. College and postgraduate education?.....	51	42	7
B. Grade and high school education:			
1. For general operations including teachers' salaries?.....	31	60	9
2. For classrooms and equipment only?.....	32	63	15

Essays on the Three Greatest American Presidents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, who were the three greatest American presidents? This was the subject chosen by Newsday for the American history contest which started last September. Newsday sponsors one contest every month and selects one boy and one girl as winners. In October, Susan Berggren, a junior at Locust Valley High School and Larry Grobel, a junior at Jerico High School received the first prizes. Their essays, which are very thoughtful and imaginative in content, reflect a genuine interest in knowledge of American history.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two winning essays of

Newsday's October contest be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the essays were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAYS IN NEWSDAY CONTEST ON "AMERICA'S THREE GREATEST PRESIDENTS"

(By Susan Berggren)

Who were the three greatest American Presidents? The Presidency of the United States has been held by some of the greatest men of all time. To me, the one who stands above them all is Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the few men in history that I know of who was greater than his own legend. And, of course, no list of great American Presidents is complete without the "father of our country," George Washington, whose death was mourned by friend and foe alike. But what of the third great President? So many have contributed their greatness to the realization of the American dream. Their influence can be felt every day, in the courts, the schools, and in the American people. "He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Thus did Henry Lee describe our first President. It has often been thought sophisticated by cynics to ridicule Washington and belittle his achievements. Unfortunately, they forget that he was the chief reason we won our independence. Although lacking in true military genius, he had an unswerving faith in our country and her ideals: a faith which was much more urgently needed than military prowess. This faith made him a symbol of inspiration to his troops at a time when inspiration was all that kept them from defeat. He was foremost in an era of great statesmen, respected by even his bitterest enemies. Never was a leader more desperately needed; and never did a man more nobly rise to his destiny.

A GIANT AMONG MEN

"Now he belongs to the ages." As Stanton stated at the President's deathbed, Abraham Lincoln does in truth belong to the ages. His ideals are timeless, for they deal with the basic rights of mankind. In his writings he left a legacy of beauty and truth that is unexcelled anywhere. He was a giant among men, both physically and spiritually. He had a humility and a sensitivity that enabled him to reach both rich and poor alike, but his humility did not stop him from doing his duty as he saw fit. He had a great respect for his office and for the Constitution, and sharply answered anyone who questioned their inviolability. But to personal criticism he was silent. As is too often the case with greatness, men used him, belittled him, and learned too late how much they needed him.

And for the third President, there is no one with the universal acclaim of Washington and Lincoln, no one who was as vital to his time as they were to theirs. Therefore I have taken the liberty of choosing a man whom many would be appalled to hear described as great. His name was Andrew Johnson. It was his fate to always be on the minority side; and in a time of national chaos, he was called upon to take the lead. He was doomed to failure before he even started.

Although shy, tactless, overshadowed by the many brilliant minds of his time, he stubbornly fought for his program and beliefs in the face of relentless opposition. He was a small, unimportant man, unexpectedly thrust into a position of great importance, where he found himself fighting for the life of the South against such towering giants as Sumner and Stanton, who wanted its blood. His achievements are unappreciated even today, for they came on the heels of the achievements of one of the greatest men the world has ever known. But where would we

be today if he had not assumed leadership then?

The career of Andrew Johnson is a tragic one, but to me it embodies the most important characteristic of greatness: the spirit of a man who knows he can never be as great as he must be, but tries to his utmost to be as great as he is able to be in the face of the undying opposition of the country he so faithfully serves.

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAYS IN NEWSDAY CONTEST ON "AMERICA'S THREE GREATEST PRESIDENTS"

(By Larry Grobel)

The three Presidents that I selected for this essay—Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson—each held the stage at a critical moment in American history and by timely action attained timeless results.

I chose Jefferson because he was such a devout believer in democracy and a champion of human rights. He was the chief author of the Declaration of Independence which affirmed the "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as well as the right of self-government, the basic ideals of American democracy. In the Virginia legislature, he fought for religious freedom and the separation of church and State, free public schools, abolition of the slave trade, and the gradual emancipation of the slaves. He also advocated the need for Federal taxes, realizing that without a strong government, all that had been achieved by the American Revolution would be lost.

Jefferson expanded the original area of the United States to include the huge region stretching westward from the Mississippi to the Rockies. He widened the concept of popular rule by word and example, and in acquiring the vast trans-Mississippi domain, he sought, among other things, to check the growing power of the eastern business interests with an expanding agrarian west. Jefferson perfected what Washington instituted—the policy of isolationism or neutralism toward the chronic power struggles embroiling Europe.

I chose Abraham Lincoln because he was the Nation's Great Emancipator. His claim to that honor, if it rests uncertainly upon his famous proclamation, has a sound basis in the support he gave to the antislavery amendment. It is well founded also in his greatness as the war leader who carried the Nation safely through the 4-year struggle that brought freedom in its wake. And, finally, it is strengthened by the practical demonstrations he gave of respect for human worth and dignity, regardless of color.

Lincoln, given no choice in the matter, settled on the battlefield the question of whether the minority has the right to break up the government whenever it chooses in a free government, and while doing so he advanced the cause of human rights by outlawing the anachronism of slavery.

Lincoln even suspended the writ of habeas corpus and assumed dictatorial powers when he thought this necessary for the war effort, his primary objective being to "save the Union."

WILSON THE IDEALIST

I chose Woodrow Wilson because of his sincere and eloquent idealism. Wilson had a powerful faith in the American common man. As an historian, he could easily document his thesis that the government had been used too long "for private and selfish purposes."

He was a liberal in politics, author of the idea called "The New Freedom." He tightened the restraints on big business and finance and carried the Nation successfully through World War I. He sponsored reform measures such as popular election of Senators, income taxes and woman suffrage. He

March 28

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**Now Is the Time To Outlaw All Deficit
Spending by the Federal Government**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, March 28, 1963

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the Senate's highly respected and distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has recently made a very eloquent and sound radio address over the "Manion Forum" which is broadcast over hundreds of radio stations across this country. I have just received a transcript of the Senator's address, which is entitled "Now Is the Time to Outlaw All Deficit Spending by the Federal Government." I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**NOW IS THE TIME TO OUTLAW ALL DEFICIT
SPENDING BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

DEAN MANION. Did you ever see a dream walking—or a nightmare galloping around your bedroom? For your health's sake I hope not. But to simulate this experience, you need only to listen to some officials of the Kennedy administration who have been testifying before congressional committees in favor of the President's tax and spending proposals.

If you close your eyes while you are listening you may well believe that you have been lifted into the fantastic "Ministry of Truth" which is used to make fact out of fiction in George Orwell's horrible fantasy "1984." You may remember that the book "1984" is Orwell's grim and ghastly picture of our world when all of it has been reduced to the complete control of Communist dictatorship.

A basic ingredient of this Red establishment is the official reversal of every elemental concept of fact and truth that civilized people have accepted since the beginning of recorded time. In "1984," this reversal is enforced by the promulgation of a complete new Red vocabulary in which "war" is called "peace," "Truth" is regarded as "falsehood" and "slavery" is translated as "freedom."

In "1984," the end result of this transformation of language and ideas is called "newspeak" and this dictionary of the diabolical dictatorship is a horrible thing to behold. Nevertheless, the recent testimony of administration officials is definitely suggestive of a "newspeak" arithmetic which Congress is now being asked to buy, believe, and adopt.

For instance, these witnesses have testified that it is a good thing for the Federal Government to spend more than it takes in. They predict that the resultant debts and deficits will be a blessing to our economy in the form of full and profitable employment for the American people. Their solution for our business troubles is sweet and simple; namely, reduce Federal taxes and increase Federal spending. In the light of all that we have previously learned about addition, subtraction, profit and loss, this testimony presents a deeply moving picture of Alice in Orwell's bureaucratic Wonderland of 1984.

But these witnesses hold high and important positions in our Government. They are serious, dedicated, and determined. Their

testimony is backed up by the immeasurable force and pervasive pressures of the presidential administration which has demonstrated its ability to bring congressional votes into the administration lineup—commonsense and simple arithmetic to the contrary notwithstanding.

For a Congressman or a Senator to stand up and be counted against the full power of the Presidential Office requires moral and political courage of the very highest order. Measure therefore if you can the character and integrity of a Senator who is a distinguished leader of the President's political party but who, nevertheless, takes the leadership against administration policy when that policy violates that Senator's solid conception of fiscal responsibility and the best interests of this country.

When you have done that you will have taken the measure of a truly great American statesman, HARRY F. BYRD, of Virginia. Senator BYRD, welcome back to the "Manion Forum."

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Dean Manion, for the kind personal remarks in your gracious introduction.

You have asked me to discuss briefly expenditures and taxes and expenditure control and tax reduction. I don't know a better place to start than with the attitude of the new Federal Budget Director, Mr. Kermit Gordon, who has been testifying at the Capitol.

In effect, Mr. Gordon told a congressional committee that a balanced budget would lead to increased unemployment and general economic decline. He said this would happen whether we reduced Federal expenditures to meet tax collections or increase taxes to meet expenditures.

I submit that a man who thinks a balanced budget would be a catastrophe does not have the frame of mind to direct the budget of the United States. He should be removed from his office.

A budget director's function is to balance our fiscal affairs in the Federal budget—and defend it—not destroy it. It seems that Mr. Gordon has fallen for the fallacies of too many of the so-called economists who are counseling Government officials. They say that balancing the budget is still a goal, but to balance it any time soon would make us poor because there would be no Federal deficit to make us rich. And, to make us richer faster, they think the Government should create bigger deficits by spending more and cutting taxes at the same time.

Such ideas as these, which are being expressed by Mr. Gordon and other Government economists, sound like John Maynard Keynes and Gunnar Myrdal rolled into one. They don't sound like men looking for new frontiers—they sound like Rip van Winkle. They must have been taking a long nap.

We all know the Federal Government has run a deficit in 26 of the last 32 years. If Federal deficits would provide work and make us rich, everyone should have been employed and rich before now. Instead, we still have unemployed and we have a \$305 billion debt—and the administration says it must go higher. If we don't get crackpot economists out of Federal fiscal positions and get sound men in them, the American system will be lost.

So much for the academic theories and prognostications of the self-styled economists—I'll just talk in terms of simple facts. Federal taxes are high—too high—as every taxpayer knows, and, they should be reduced.

As chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, nothing would give me more pleasure than to report a bill for responsible tax reduction. But, as we all know, the basic reason for Federal taxes is to meet Federal expenditures. If Federal taxes are too high—and they are—it is basically because Federal expenditures are too high.

It is true that Federal tax collections

totaling 80-odd billion dollars are at their alltime peak. But Federal expenditures, which will exceed \$100 billion next year, are higher.

This simply means that we are going further into debt each year by the amount that expenditures exceed tax reduction. We now owe in Federal debt alone more than \$300 billion, and this debt is costing us \$10 billion a year in interest.

By simple arithmetic we know that 4 percent interest on debt, compounded semiannually, doubles the principal in 17½ years. For the sake of our children, responsible people must begin to think of reducing this burden of debt we are leaving to them.

**ONLY YOU—THROUGH CONGRESS—CAN CUT
EXPENDITURES**

But, the administration in Washington proposes to cut taxes and raise expenditures while we are already running a deficit. This simply means that we would go another dollar deeper in debt for every dollar we take in tax reduction. Short of grave national emergency, this would be sheer fiscal irresponsibility and most of us, deep down in our hearts, know it.

Yet, a sound and responsible tax cut could be made possible by first cutting out unnecessary Federal expenditures. Admittedly, this is made more difficult by the fact that the President says that Federal expenditures must and will rise.

This leaves it up to Congress to cut expenditures without assistance from the executive branch, if not against its opposition. If Congress is to cut expenditures under these circumstances, it will need both the demand and active support of everyone in this audience and more effective procedures in its actions on appropriation measures.

I shall conclude with some remarks concerning public demand and support for reduction in expenditures. But, first let me report that I have introduced what is known as the Senate Concurrent Resolution 12 to limit expenditures.

Congress now acts on appropriations but it does not limit annual expenditures where money is available for more than 1 year. Under the resolution an annual expenditure limit would be fixed on every expenditure including "back door" items.

Congress now acts on appropriations in a dozen or more bills over a period of months, never seeing the whole at any one time. Under the resolution every expenditure would be brought under one cover and limited.

Under this procedure the expenditures allowed could be added up at the end of the bill and checked against estimated revenues. By this direct expenditure control Congress can make deficit financing illegal or unlawful.

With or without tax reduction, direct expenditure control has become an obvious and urgent need. I hope the resolution will be adopted, or that the objective of the resolution will be accomplished otherwise. Public demand can bring this about. And, public demand and support for expenditure reduction can bring that about, too.

CONGRESS WILL ACCEDE TO YOUR DEMANDS

The principles and fundamentals which have made this a great Nation have been dangerously undermined in the past 30 years. But, great power still resides in the people. If you exert that power for sound government, the government will be made sound. If the people in this audience want sound and responsible tax reduction, you must use your power for expenditure reduction first.

As a Member of the Senate for 30 years, I can tell you that your Representatives and Senators will respond to your demand. Most Members of Congress want to vote for sound government. What is lacking too often is your support.

grade class of Miss Uretsky in the Winthrop School in Melrose, Mass. The children were interested in my comments on a proposal that all church bells, bells in government buildings, and in colleges and universities be rung simultaneously for 4 minutes each Fourth of July. They received the idea from an article which appeared in *This Week* magazine on February 17. It is always a pleasure to find a group of young Americans turning their energies in such a constructive direction.

Under unanimous consent, I include the article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MAKE FREEDOM REALLY RING

This is the story of two This Week readers and an idea which we believe can sweep the country, stir a new wave of patriotic feeling, and turn this Fourth of July into the most inspiring celebration in our Nation's history. We are sure all This Week readers will be interested in it. Here is the idea:

On July 4, 1963, and each year thereafter, all church bells, all bells in government buildings, and all carillon bells in colleges and universities will ring for 4 minutes in every part of the country. Every radio station will broadcast the sound of bells for 2 minutes, followed by a reading from the Declaration of Independence.

The idea's proponents are a pair of Connecticut Yankees with a lifelong interest in the American heritage—Eric Hatch, a distinguished writer, many of whose stories have appeared in *This Week*, and Eric Sloane, a meteorologist, artist, and writer who is an expert on early American barns, covered bridges, and tools.

HEARTBEAT OF THE NATION

Since it is fitting that the Nation's birthday be celebrated where it began, Hatch and Sloane suggest that a special ceremony be televised from Philadelphia, in front of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, and that across the Nation the bells ring out at this same moment.

As the great chorus of bells swells across the land, it will be heard by families at home, on the lakeshore, in the mountains, wherever Americans gather on the Fourth. The sound will come as a thrilling reminder of what the Fourth of July stands for, challenging each of us to remember the heroic resolve formed by the men who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor 187 years ago.

July of 1776 saw the Declaration of Independence, democracy's greatest manifesto, approved by the Continental Congress. Delegate John Adams went to his Philadelphia boardinghouse and penned a letter to his wife Abigail, in Massachusetts:

"I am apt to believe," he wrote of the great event in which he had taken part, "that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

Perhaps a little of the noble grandeur that John Adams felt has been dulled in our hearts by the passage of time. The Fourth of July has evolved into more of a summer holiday than a patriotic festival and games and sports have taken over perhaps a little too much of the stage. The illuminations—or fireworks, were a dominant Fourth of July sound for decades, but have largely disappeared. The bells, which John Adams also

mentions, Sloane and Hatch now propose reviving as a uniting feature of the whole day—much like the national observance of 2 minutes of silence at 11 a.m. on Veterans Day.

SPIRIT OF THE FIRST FOURTH

Adams wrote of an Independence celebration "from one end of this continent to the other," at a time when the newborn Republic scarcely penetrated beyond the Appalachian Mountains, when the whole West was a wilderness whose title was in the hands of Britain and Spain. Alaska belonged to Russia, and Hawaii had not even been discovered. Today, the grandeur of the Independence Day he envisioned should certainly be remembered.

What can you do to help bring about a truly reverent and patriotic Fourth?

Writers Sloane and Hatch appointed themselves a committee. They obtained the endorsement of Governor John N. Dempsey and Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF of Connecticut. Here's how you can get the project started in your community:

1. Write to or call on your State and city officials. Show them this article—ask them to sponsor the observance. Then organize a committee of volunteers who share your enthusiasm, and go out after community support. Contact groups that would be especially interested.

2. Make a survey of the bells in your town—the church bell, the bell on the county courthouse, the college chapel bell, the firehouse bell—how many more are there? Find out who rings them and who gives the order to ring them—and sign them up for July 4, against be ringing? It can surely be waived for a special observance like this one, but be sure your town officials have handled the necessary technicalities well in advance of Independence Day.

3. Write letters—and get friends to write—to your local newspapers, radio, and TV stations. Ask editors to give their support on the editorial pages. Give them all the information they need, both to take part in a national ceremony and to publicize the program in advance.

LET US HEAR YOUR IDEAS

If you need assistance in organizing your committee, Mr. Sloane and Mr. Hatch are anxious to help. Write Let Freedom Ring, Box 4140, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N.Y. We'll share your questions and ideas in future progress reports.

In the pealing of the bells across the land, we will have, every year, on our Nation's birthday, a fitting reminder of the exalted words and heroic decision that founded America.

The Cuba Fixation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDITH GREEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 25, 1963

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, recently I expressed myself on the subject of Cuba in terms of objecting to the wildcatting, unproved round of rumors and prowling half-truths and falsehoods that have been distributed within and without Congress on the matter.

In the March 23, 1963, edition of the Washington Post there appeared an editorial based on the maiden Senate

speech by a distinguished colleague and friend and former Member of this House, Senator GEORGE S. McGOVERN, of South Dakota. I hope by obtaining unanimous consent to have this editorial placed in the RECORD's Appendix to have Senator McGOVERN's commendable position receive wide circulation:

THE CUBA FIXATION

"I am constrained to speak out against what seems to me to be a dangerous Castro fixation that is not worthy of this great Nation," Senator McGOVERN remarked the other day on the Senate floor. "I submit that we have become so involved in charges and countercharges about our Cuba policy that we have come close to losing sight of the real interest of the Nation in the hemisphere. We have ignored the Biblical warning against straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

How right the Senator is. Every day's newspaper brings stories that suggest that the only topic worth discussing is Mr. Castro's beard. What Walter Lippmann aptly calls the war whoop party releases daily communiques steeped in defeatism and despair, calling on the country to do "something"—though all the whooping obscures the martial faction's lack of any real prescription for responsible measures.

In a speech on Wednesday before the Inter-American Defense College here, Vice President Johnson ably set forth the facts about Cuba. The first fact is that the island is a sorry showcase for communism. These are the figures that the Vice President ticked off: (1) Under communism, the gross national product has fallen by 25 percent; (2) food consumption has declined 15 percent; (3) this year's sugar crop will be Cuba's smallest since the end of the Second War; (4) Cuba has cost Russia \$1 billion and Moscow is now spending more than \$1 million a day simply to keep the economy afloat; (5) finally, nearly 250,000 have fled Castro's utopia and another 600,000 have requested visas to leave.

Moreover, short of an all-out war or a blockade that would be an act of war, the United States and its neighbors have taken virtually every available meaningful step to contain Castrolism. As the Vice President notes, total trade between Cuba and Latin America sank to \$12 million last year and is expected to reach the vanishing point this year. Free-world shipping in Cuban ports is now one tenth of what it was before last October. Castro's popularity has plummeted in Latin America and his diplomatic isolation has never been more complete.

The far more explosive facts about Latin America were set forth by Senator McGOVERN. These conditions, he noted, were the "real bombshells" in the hemisphere: (1) 2 percent of the people of Latin America own more than half the wealth; (2) 80 percent dwell in squalid huts; (3) over half the region's population is illiterate; (4) one-crop economies plague development hopes as commodity prices decline; (5) many regimes are weakened by archaic tax structures, top-heavy military budgets and feudal patterns of land tenure; (6) and finally, the rate of population growth in the fastest in the world.

These are the facts that explain President Kennedy's reference to Latin America as the "most critical area" of the world. To his credit, the President has repeatedly sought to explain the conditions that exist. He has tried—as he did again at his news conference on Thursday—to place the problem of Castro within the context of a hemisphere caught in the swift tides of change. More voices like those of Vice President Johnson and Senator McGOVERN are surely needed. While Castro may not beat us, the Castro fixation could.

The sincerity of the purpose of 4-H and its progress in building character and citizenship points very definitely to the influence of 4-H training and its contribution to good community living.

To help lift the burden,
Point the better way,
Give vision to toil
And the hope of a better day.
To teach the larger life,
Encourage a soul
To still greater tasks,
A still higher goal;
To look beyond the plow,
Teach a man's full part
In community and town,
In assembly and mart,
Club work is training
Of greatest value, when
Its goal of achievement
Is the inspiration—The making of men.

MY ORGANIZATION, THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA, AND HOW IT PROMOTES GOOD COMMUNITY LIVING

(By Myron L. Semrad, Waukomis, Okla.)

"I believe in the future of farming, with a faith born not of words but of deeds; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up to us through the struggle of former years."

I have just quoted to you from our FFA creed; a creed that each member subscribes to when he starts his FFA work. As you can see, we are not a group of young men living in the past, but with our eyes to the future as indicated by our FFA motto, and I quote:

"Learning To Do,
Doing To Learn,
Earning To Live,
Living To Serve."

These four short lines express the desire of each FFA member to learn more about his vocation, responsibility, and citizenship. We, as young leaders of tomorrow, realize that all these are essential in this day of Sputniks and intercontinental missiles.

Just how, you might ask, does the FFA promote good community living? There are many ways that my organization promotes good community living.

First, let me show you the close relationship between the efforts of the FFA and the Farmers Union. Our organization was formed in the year 1928 to fill the need of a group of young farm boys. Let me repeat, to fill the need of a group of young farm boys, just as the Farmers Union was organized to promote good community living. So from the very beginning we feel that we have something in common with your organization.

Now, I would like to discuss with you the efforts of the FFA in promoting good community living.

Last year I was fortunate enough to be a member of the first place FFA stubble mulch judging team which represented my school in Waukomis, Okla. I participated in the stubble mulch program again this year. Through this program, we FFA members are learning better ways to conserve the soil. These new and highly improved soil conservation programs are the steppingstones of good community living.

Just think for a moment. Where would we be without the educated farmer? The answer is, we could not exist. How could we, without food? Therefore, the better conservation practices we present the better our communities will be.

The very purpose of our FFA program of work each year, to develop cooperation, leadership, knowledge, and recreational activities, is the foundation for good community living. You members of the Farmers Union

who have lived in your home communities for many years know the value of all these qualities I have just mentioned.

A new menace to the development of good community living is the fact that many of our prospective farm leaders of tomorrow are being lured away from a career in agriculture. This has been brought about by the glamorous role that has been developed around the field of science. We feel that this movement can be carried to such landslide proportions that the loss in this leadership may result in a serious setback for agriculture.

I cannot help but wonder what kind of world will I be living in 10 years from now? What will my home, farm, and community be, my job and my family? Will I have a place in this world of spaceships and missiles?

We, the Future Farmers of America, have been given a great challenge. We must meet this challenge if we are to preserve good community living and the security and happiness it stands for.

In conclusion, my friends, let us never forget that we, the Future Farmers of America, are considered the breadbasket of the world. Nations will look to us for leadership and food. Let us never forget the value of community life in this scientific age. Trips to the moon may be commonplace in a few years. Satellites will continue to circle our globe. But, community life must be preserved.

Yes, I am very proud, and feel that I have high standards to uphold when I don the blue and gold jacket of the FFA.

Let us seek divine guidance and knowledge, as we join hands with the Farmers Union to promote and preserve our American way of community living.

HOW THE RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES PROMOTE GOOD COMMUNITY LIVING

(By Dan Butler, Drummond, Okla.)

Let us go back 100 years ago. A candle is burning. That candle grows brighter and brighter. Look again. You see that this candle is a kerosene lamp. A lamp like many of our parents and grandparents grew up with, and that light grows brighter. And, as you look once more into time you see Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is 1933. Roosevelt is creating the Rural Electrification Administration to serve the farmers of this Nation. Now that lamp changes into a socket, a socket with a light bulb. But that light is dim for you see only 10 percent of the Nation's farmers have electricity. The cost is prohibitive.

Thus, with the signing of that executive order, the Rural Electrification Cooperatives, one of the greatest do-it-yourself programs in the history of the world, is started.

Our farmers help stretch those electric lines across our Nation. And today that light bulb glows brighter for now 95 percent of our farmers have electricity.

Who own these electric cooperatives? Is it a Government agency? These and many similar questions are asked daily.

In answer to these questions I reply, first, that the people who purchase electricity own the cooperatives. And, to the second; no, it is not a Government agency but the purest form of democratic free enterprise.

While the cooperative board of directors has borrowed thousands of dollars from the REA to provide you with good electric service, they have to pay it back with interest.

Imagine, if you can, what life would be like today without electricity. Imagine a world without refrigerators, radio, television, food mixers, and the hundreds of other electric items around the home.

Imagine, also, trying to perform the numerous farm chores without the help of electric water pumps, bunk feeders, welders,

or grinders—just to mention a few. Practically every phase of farming is affected by electricity. It works in a thousand and one different ways to make your life easier and more enjoyable.

Electricity is beginning to cut farm labor costs. But the surface is barely scratched. New processes, equipment, and techniques need to be developed to reduce labor requirements and improve the quality of farm products.

When this is done, consumers as well as farmers will benefit. Modern agriculture will then be able to hold or reduce consumer costs of food and fiber and give extra quality as a bonus.

The Farmers Union organization has been one of the strongest supporters of the rural electrification program, and it is through their political help as well as their work with the farmers that the REC has made such tremendous progress during the last 28 years.

First a candle, then a lamp, now a light bulb. But look again. That light has become a torch. A torch of liberty.

THE TFX CONTROVERSY

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, 1 month ago, last Tuesday, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, opened its hearing on the controversial TFX plane contract award. For a time the legitimate aims of this inquiry were in danger of being lost in a sea of mutual recriminations. This week, however, there has been a healthy change in attitude on the part of all concerned, and I am certain that the inquiry will move ahead with dispatch under able leadership of the distinguished chairman of the Committee, Senator McCLELLAN.

I call to my colleagues' attention the excellent article in this issue by the respected columnist Max Freedman, which appeared in the February 27 issue of the Washington Post. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Freedman's article be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE TFX CONTROVERSY

(By Max Freedman)

It is a strange sensation to move from the charges and accusations that have rolled through the press, in the dispute over the TFX contract, to the actual hearings of the Senate Investigating Committee.

As one studies the records of the hearings, it becomes very clear that the bitterness and anger which have marked this inquiry have greatly surprised the committee.

Nor can any observer, with no personal stake in this controversy, avoid the conclusion that the gage of battle was flung down by the Defense Department.

In the end Mr. McNamara may convince everyone that his decision is fully justified. But the merits of his case do not excuse the way it has been presented to the public. In its various public statements the Defense Department has been fretful, inconsistent, and provocative. It was not until it was stung that the committee struck back in self-defense. No one familiar with congressional committees could have expected it to do anything else.

There seems to be a general public impression that the committee is trying to discredit or destroy Mr. McNamara's usefulness

as Defense Secretary. Those who hold this view would find it very hard indeed to point to a single sentence in the published record to justify such a charge against the committee.

In fact Senator McCLELLAN spoke for the whole committee when he said the final report might well be a complete endorsement of Mr. McNamara's judgment in awarding the contract to General Dynamics instead of to Boeing.

At one point in his testimony Mr. Gilpatrick, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, said "we were not misled, we were not entrapped, and we have no complaint in any sense over the conduct of this proceeding by the committee." Still later, in reply to Senator CURRIS' question, Mr. Gilpatrick agreed that the committee had never called even one witness who could be described as a critic of Mr. McNamara.

Nor is there very much substance to the charge that Mr. McNamara's authority as civilian head of the Defense Department has been challenged and compromised. No one on the committee, or in Congress for that matter, questions the principle of civilian control.

On this particular point in the controversy Mr. Gilpatrick has testified in these words: "I do not believe that this issue is a civilian-military issue."

"I don't think this is a question where the civilian authorities in the Pentagon and in the Department of Defense are at odds with the military. There were certain facets where we don't agree but it is not a civilian-military issue and therefore there isn't any basis for criticism of Mr. McNamara by the military in my judgment."

In the four evaluations which preceded Mr. McNamara's decision a total of 275,000 man-hours had been spent on the two proposals. These evaluations resulted in a clear and repeated preference for Boeing. Mr. McNamara reversed these recommendations for what seemed to him to be emphatic and sufficient reasons. Now he is explaining and defending that decision before a committee of the Senate that has been empowered to conduct such investigations. It should be added that on the evidence thus far the committee has learned that General Dynamics, which gained the contract, was given the preference by the Air Force on only three "performance criteria" while Boeing had the preference on 16 or 17 items. The committee has been unfairly criticized for an arbitrary interference with the Defense Department.

It would indeed have been open to censure if it had failed to start an investigation once these facts came to its notice.

Above all, it should always be remembered that many witnesses have yet to be heard, with some of the evidence dealing with classified matters. The best thing is to drop the invective on all sides and let the inquiry proceed fairly and fearlessly.

CITATIONS PRESENTED TO MAY CRAIG AND DON LARRABEE BY AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on March 13, the American Legion delegation from Maine presented citations for outstanding service to two veteran Maine journalists, May Craig who represents the Gannett papers of Maine, and Donald Larrabee, Washington correspondent of the Bangor Daily News.

I concur fully with the Legion's judgment that Mrs. Craig and Mr. Larrabee have made significant contributions in interpreting Washington events for the citizens of Maine clearly and factually.

Their job is difficult. They must cover all three branches of the Federal Government—executive, legislative, and judicial. But, they know Washington. They have had many years of experience. They know how to develop facts, how to write informative stories. Moreover, their reports are always fair and accurate. They do their job competently without either favoritism or prejudice.

I take pleasure in calling the attention of my colleagues to the Maine Legion's citations commending these two dedicated Maine journalists.

I ask unanimous consent that the two citations be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the citations were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CITATION TO DON LARRABEE FROM MAINE AMERICAN LEGION AT THE STATLER HOTEL, MARCH 13, 1963

The American Legion to Don Larrabee in grateful appreciation and recognition for his outstanding service in the field of journalism, this citation is awarded this 13th day of March, 1963, in Washington, D.C.

W. J. ROGERS,

National Executive Committeeman.

JAMES L. BOYLE,

Department Adjutant,
Department of Maine.

BERTRAND LAGUEUX,
Department Commander,
Department of Maine.

CITATION TO MAY CRAIG FROM MAINE AMERICAN LEGION AT THE STATLER HOTEL, MARCH 13, 1963

The American Legion to May Craig in grateful appreciation and recognition for her outstanding service in the field of journalism, this citation is awarded this 13th day of March, 1963, in Washington, D.C.

W. J. ROGERS,

National Executive Committeeman.

JAMES L. BOYLE,

Department Adjutant,
Department of Maine.

BERTRAND LAGUEUX,
Department Commander,
Department of Maine.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION IN OLEAN, N.Y.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the city of Olean, N.Y., is fast becoming a symbol, in my State, for community cooperation. Because a group of citizens in Olean are determined to meet and overcome the challenge presented by decreasing job opportunities, they have banded together, at great personal sacrifice, to save an industry in their city.

Six weeks ago, the management of the Fibre Forming Co., in Olean announced a financial crisis and an inability to meet the payroll due at the end of the week. The 120 employees of the company were informed of this disheartening situation and presented with a plan to defer their pay envelopes temporarily. No one was laid off. The choice of whether or not to leave was left up to the individual workers themselves. Their response was anything but disheartening.

Only 5 of the 120 men and women left the company to look for other employment or to collect unemployment insurance. Fully 115 decided to stay on, vir-

tually without pay, working to save their jobs and to keep this industry in Olean.

According to Robert W. Easley, president of local 22 of the American Federation of Grain Millers, the response has been overwhelming. Newspapers from all over America, from Sweden, Turkey, France, and Barbados carried the story. Employees painted their philosophy in large white letters on the outside wall of the factory. "We won't quit," they told the world. "Olean can't afford to let another plant close."

For 6 weeks they have held on to keep the company going. Although weekly cash receipts are divided up among the workers, this payment has averaged only about \$15 a week—hardly even enough to get to work. The Grain Millers Union, which has organized the plant, is co-operating fully in the endeavor, and has declared a moratorium on dues and induction fees. Mr. Easley has devoted 10 weeks without pay to this plant because he and other members of the local have been so pleased by the fine labor-management relations which have always existed there. "This company," said Mr. Easley, "has the best ethnic principles of any company I know. Each man is hired and promoted without regard to his race, creed, or color, and we want to see this continue."

Although, as weeks have elapsed, some workers have been forced, because of family responsibilities, to leave the plant and apply for assistance or other jobs. Dozens have remained. They are living on their savings and on hope—hope that loyalty, determination, and the American spirit of cooperation in time of trouble will pull them through. I salute these fine men and women of Olean, and assure them that all America admires their action and shares their hope.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to join my colleague in what he has said about the company at Olean, N.Y., Mr. Easley, who has been an absolutely remarkable union leader in that regard, the town, the town people, and the managers of this company, which has been a model for small business in the United States in its intrepidity and determination to drive hard for a constructive economic measure for Olean. I have been there. I have seen the plant. I have seen the workers. I have addressed them, as I am sure my colleague [Mr. KEATING] has. This action is a great source of gratification to me, as it is to my colleague.

We extend to them not only our felicitations for their tremendous courage, but our help and cooperation, which we have already given, and which I know we will give in any measure that is humanly possible to help in such fine determination as they have shown.

RESPONSE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD TO OLEAN CRISIS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in the midst of continuing tensions in the Caribbean area, it is noteworthy, I think,

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to point out that the measures taken by the U.S. Government to alert our military forces to the exigencies of the situation have had their counterpart in equally swift and decisive actions taken by civilian agencies which support our Armed Forces.

I refer specifically to those agencies which deal with the welfare of men and women in uniform, and the additional pressures which the Cuban crisis has put on their programs. A report delivered to me from the National Jewish Welfare Board is typical of the way on which these organizations have rallied to the service of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen who were redeployed to various areas of the country as the crisis developed. The National Jewish Welfare Board is the government-authorized agency for religious and morale services to Jewish personnel in our Armed Forces and their dependents, and it recruits, endorses and serves Jewish Chaplains for the military establishment. It conducts a vast recreation and cultural leisure-time program for servicemen and their families and is a member of United Service Organizations, Inc.—USO. It also serves people of all ages in the civilian community as the national association of YM-YWHA's and Jewish Community Centers.

With the announcement by the President of the naval and air quarantine of Cuba, the National Jewish Welfare Board took a series of steps designed to ease the problems of servicemen and their dependents who were affected by the sudden shifting of military forces. The organization made an on-the-spot study of Jewish communities in the Southeastern United States to determine what local facilities were available to those coming into the area. The organization's affiliated Jewish Community Centers and other institutions such as synagogues were briefed on the possible needs which would arise.

The National Jewish Welfare Board's Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy contacted all civilian rabbis in the area who serve as auxiliary Jewish chaplains, outlining the probable additional religious and morale activities which would be required.

The organization's director in Balboa, Canal Zone, made a swing around Jewish communities in the Caribbean where the National Jewish Welfare Board has religious and morale programs for the military, to strengthen the potential in these communities.

Emergency services were supplied, including the finding of housing and other necessities, for families of Navy and Marine Corps personnel hurriedly evacuated by air from Guantanamo Bay on the eve of the announcement of the quarantine.

This reaction to a national need is nothing new in the history of the National Jewish Welfare Board, which was established early during World War I at the request of our Government for just this kind of service. Through two World Wars, Korea, and similar crises, this organization has established a memorable tradition for rising to

emergency situations and for day-by-day constructive activity on behalf of the young men and women in our Armed Forces.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WELFARE SITUATION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, all of us who have a deep concern for the District of Columbia are aware of its many problems and interested in working to solve them. Crime, discrimination, and unemployment loom large in the distressing picture. As a member of the Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, I have had firsthand knowledge in these areas, and know that many improvements can be made. I have, for example, recently cosponsored a bill offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dobb] to provide fair employment legislation for the District. I intend to join in pressing for early enactment of that bill since I believe it is a meaningful first step in helping District residents to help themselves.

No one would deny, however, that one of the primary manifestations of Washington's malaise is the situation existing in the field of public welfare. A subject of continuing concern among experts is how to prevent a permanent welfare class. No one would abandon those who require the assistance of the community to meet their basic needs. At the same time there is a growing feeling that welfare aid in the District has not been administered in a manner which helps its beneficiaries to become self-sufficient. A permanent welfare class is not in keeping with human dignity or the traditions of our society. We must help those in need, but we must help them in a way which aids and encourages them to reconstruct their lives so they may become self-sufficient and self-supporting.

This problem is the subject of a recent comprehensive report prepared by the Public Welfare Crisis Committee of the Washington chapter, National Association of Social Workers under the direction of Dr. Daniel Thurstz of Catholic University. I know that other Members of this body will be interested in the study since we are, in effect, the City Council of the District of Columbia, charged with governing a voteless citizenry. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record at this point, a summary of the committee's recommendations and an editorial from the Washington Post dealing with this subject.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON CHAPTER, SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Public Welfare Crisis Committee, on behalf of the Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, recommends:

(a) Assistance grants: A complete upward revision of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare budget, based on current cost-of-living indexes, with a built-in clause to allow for increasing the total

grant when there is a rise in the cost of living.

Elimination of the reduced allowance clause for families with four or more children. Since the grant schedules are too low to begin with, we see no need to cut them further.

Development of a program for emergency counseling and relief to take care of temporary situations of financial stress.

(b) The employable mother: A revision in the regulations so that each mother will have the right to determine whether the welfare of her children will best be served by her remaining at home or by taking employment. The mother who remains at home to give care to her children needs also to feel that she is a worthwhile citizen.

Regulations that facilitate temporary, part-time, or even full-time employment, but the initiative should come from the mother. In some cases, mothers will be able to assume limited employment. This initiative should be encouraged rather than penalized by reduction in grants. Coverage for costs due to employment should be allowed, including expenses for the care of children.

School age should not be regarded as a stage in development that frees a child from the need of parental control. Older children, including adolescents, require supervision—not in the same fashion, but to the same extent—as preschool children.

A revision of the regulations so as to emphasize the right of a child to his own parents in his own home. We believe that all resources of the community should be used to make this possible. Only as the parents themselves feel incompetent or the court finds them so, should placement away from home be considered a desirable plan for any child.

A completely new public assistance statement about the employability of mothers is needed. The basic philosophy on which the current regulations were made needs close reexamination. Current costs of adequate financial help should be measured against the potential cost to the community if adequate services are not provided now.

(c) The man-in-the-house rule: The abandonment of the 34 special eligibility factors which determine whether a man has a continuing relationship with a woman and her children. The presence or absence of the man, other than the legal husband, should not be a consideration in establishing eligibility for aid to dependent children. Rather, the important factor should be whether or not a family is able to meet its needs as determined by the public assistance budget.

When it is established that "the mother has a continuing association with a man, similar to that of husband and wife"—that the Department of Public Welfare provide financial grants to those of the mother's children who are not being supported by their natural fathers and who are not the children of the man in the house, unless he is willing and able to support them. The nonhusband living continuously as the family head should be responsible for the support of the mother and his children by her. The legal requirement that an absent father continue to have financial responsibility for his own children should be enforced.

To determine if the male head of the house is able to support the family, the Department of Public Welfare investigate and see how much he can earn and contribute with regularity. If it is determined that he is not able to provide full support for his children, then the Department should supplement the family's income to make it compatible with the aid to dependent children standard living scale.

That all financial resources of the family on public assistance be investigated periodically by the Department.

That the Department continuously ask for verification of the man's employment status. The Department has the right to expect the man to make all attempts to secure employment.

(d) Implementation of the national program in the District of Columbia: [A review of selected 1962 public welfare amendments affecting the administration of the aid to families of dependent children program as shown that the District of Columbia has not taken advantage of several provisions of Federal legislation which would be beneficial to the District and would strengthen the aid to dependent children program. For most of the changes in the Federal law, the District of Columbia already has the legal authority necessary to make them a part of the District's Public Assistance Program, and the Department of Public Welfare could put them into effect by administrative action.]

The following programs could be implemented by administrative action:

Extend the aid to dependent children program to children who are deprived of parental support and care because of the unemployment of a parent.

Extend social services to all aid to dependent children families by decreasing caseloads to the maximum of 60 recommended by the Federal Government, and by developing a program that would make possible frequent home visits and the working out of a case plan for each child that would give consideration to the family's needs in such aspects of life as health, housing, child care, management of limited funds, job training, education, etc. To be eligible for the 75 percent Federal financial participation, the Welfare Department must provide this minimum package of services by July 1, 1963.

Help to better prepare its staff to provide the social services described in the preceding recommendation through an organized program of in-service training and enabling staff to get the necessary technical and professional education while on educational leave from the agency. If plans for an organized training program are developed by July 1, 1963, the Welfare Department will be eligible for 75 percent Federal financial participation for the program.

Continue assistance under the aid to dependent children program to children who are removed from their homes by the courts because of the unsuitability of the home. This assistance could continue if children are placed in a foster home or in certain licensed, nonprofit, child-caring institutions.

Plan a program to provide day care for children who are not able to be under parental supervision during the day or for part of the day. With such a plan the District will be able to apply for Federal funds under the child welfare grant program. Funds are expected to be made available as part of a supplemental appropriation of Congress this year and the Welfare Department does not need further legislation to take advantage of this provision.

[The following recommendation would require congressional action to make it possible for the District to participate]: It is recommended that Congress give the District of Columbia legal authority to institute a community work and training program designed to increase the work skills of unemployed parents and to prepare children over 18 years of age in aid-to-dependent-children families for gainful employment.

(c) Staff and other services: Every Public Assistance Division worker be given a formal period of in-service training and orientation in a unit staffed by professional people. This course of study should be geared to instruct the workers in concepts of services to

clients based on sound social work principles. While the committee feels that every Public Assistance Division worker would be best equipped to handle his difficult and complex job by acquiring a master's degree in social work, it recognizes that this is neither feasible nor practical at this stage.

Every effort be made by the Department to take advantage of available Federal funds to provide for the further training of workers in schools of social work so that the Department will have a larger number of workers with the master's degree in social work.

The agency develop differentiation in salaries and job responsibilities based on education and experience in order to provide workers with further incentives to additional learning.

The Department of Public Welfare and the schools of social work in the Washington area consider the development of courses and institutes specifically designed for the welfare worker during summers or evenings when workers may participate.

The National Association of Social Workers explores ways by which it can be useful in helping the welfare worker who does not have professional training become more closely aware of the profession's goals and principles.

(e) Staff and other services—Division of responsibilities: That the most qualified staff be assigned to intake services. We wish to emphasize the crucial nature of the intake service where the client for the first time meets a reaction to his request for aid. Here are needed the best trained and most experienced staff members whose jobs must include the following: (i) provide help to clients to secure the necessary documentation to determine eligibility; (ii) refer ineligible clients to alternative community resources; (iii) assigned accepted clients to appropriate unit with continued care section.

That the caseload be reviewed in the continued care section in order to select special kinds of cases for intensive casework services and that these special cases be handled by the most qualified workers. The newer workers could begin with those clients needing a minimum of help in maintaining themselves and solving their problems.

That all supervisors in the Public Assistance Division should have professional training.

That investigators be used at the request of and be responsible to the caseworker when the caseworker sees the need for this type of help in determining certain kinds of facts. The committee cannot emphasize too strongly that investigators cannot in any way perform the rehabilitative function of the social workers. When caseloads are reduced to meet the standards of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and when the staff is training either in schools of social work or in programs within the Department, then fraud can be reduced.

The committee believes that the experience of other cities has proven the usefulness of other skills and disciplines to the client. These should include social group work, community organization, day care specialists, family planners, home economists, etc.

That the Department assume the responsibility to provide literacy and vocational training and guidance to the head of the household to enable him to become self-supporting, and a constructive example to his children.

(e) Staff and other services—Organization of the Department: the committee recommends the following steps to improve both the efficiency of the total agency and its rehabilitative function:

Integration of the categories of public assistance and child welfare so that one worker would be responsible for one family, its fi-

nancial needs, and its related problems. This integration would assist in providing professional leadership for the Public Assistance Division.

Decentralization of the Department into small neighborhood units so that the worker would have his office in the area where his client lives. With this kind of opportunity to know his family, his way of life, the worker would better understand his needs. The present facilities used by the Department are totally inadequate for this type of service.

Limit the amount of administrative detail now handled by the welfare workers and increase the use of machines so that the workers can be released for the tasks for which they have been hired.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Mar. 6, 1963]

THE 46 SCANDALS

The great strength of the Crisis Committee's report on the Welfare Department lies in its collection of the stories of 46 families that this city abandoned to hunger because they could not meet the departmental regulations. It is a portrait drawn from life.

Here we have the mother of two small children who is denied relief as employable under a definition that shrugs off the impossibility of finding a job for her, or of finding care during the day for the children. The committee comments: "Whim rather than welfare can readily dictate the fate of children in a public assistance family, so long as the current policy is used as a base for practice."

Here we find the mother who was cut off relief because her landlord was a bachelor. Here also is the mother of 11 children who lost her relief because an adolescent daughter had an illegitimate baby. They were both victims of the man-in-the-house rule. That will be remembered as the rule permitting a mother on relief to have any number of affairs as long as they are kept completely transient, but prohibiting her from living with her husband. That rule has already generated an accumulation of degradation and misery for which this city will be doing penance for decades to come, but a morally careless city continues to enforce it.

The Crisis Committee was established by the local chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, under Dr. Thursz, of Catholic University, and provides a more professional analysis of the Department's errors than we have previously seen. It provides a deeply disquieting view into the Department itself. First among the causes of staff inefficiency and turnover, it cites the departmental policies that require case workers "to administer restrictive and unjust regulations, and to award below-minimum grants to clients, causing clients to enter into illicit ways of supplementing grants and concealing facts about the family situation." Last summer Senator BYRD of West Virginia ordered the Department to reduce its relief rolls by eliminating the very large number of cases there by fraud. Since the Department's staff is neither large enough nor experienced enough to weed out the illegal recipients, it is reducing the rolls by seizing any excuse, no matter how trivial, to deny help to impoverished families. "At this point," the Crisis Committee states, "the job is seen more as trying to see who should not receive assistance rather than seeing how it is possible to help those who need it. There is a 70-percent rejection rate here as opposed to 30 percent nationwide."

The Crisis Committee has accomplished the salutary purpose of prodding the city's conscience. The question is whether the city's conscience has not grown so flabby, by lack of exercise, that even these 46 cases of scandal can no longer rouse it from its normally recumbent position.

"Stone," Barney Madden remarked after Jim had twisted one in, "should volunteer for the submarine corps. There's no one who can accomplish so much in so small a space."

These were the five, and they had the title put away almost from the start. For a time, it seemed they couldn't break the four-point barrier. But near the end of the first half, the machine got going and, by midpoint in the second period, it was a venture decided. With some 2 minutes to play, Mullaney even permitted himself to lean back on the bench and enjoy what was happening.

"A short game for you, compared to some," a man remarked to the coach.

"Yes," Joe said, "but earlier I almost fainted."

Mullaney took out the first team with some 90 seconds remaining. When Thompson got to the bench, he clasped Ernst in a great bear hug and lifted him off the floor. When Vinnie got down, he gave Mullaney's head a congratulatory rub. Friar students chanted, "We're No. 1," and there were few doubters.

When the winners got to their quarters, they behaved with championship calm. Pleased, proud—yes. But it was obvious it came as no great surprise.

"Was this team," a man asked Flynn, "as good as the one you won here with in your sophomore year?"

"This team," Ray said with emphasis, "is the best team in the country."

Reporters took down the words, but Ray had more.

"Is there any way you can arrange for us to play Cincinnati?" he asked, half smiling now. "If you can, we'd fill the place, and I'd sell the tickets myself."

He would have a good thing going for him, for the 1962-63 Friars have accomplished much and this was the climax.

And more, overall.

In five tournaments, three finals—two championships—three most valuable players—biggest afternoon crowd in 26 years—the loudest, happiest rooters.

Right now, the Friars are Rhode Island's greatest export.

AID TO BRAZIL

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, there came to my desk today a communication issued by Mr. D. E. Bell of the Department of State. In it Mr. Bell recites the correspondence which took place between the Brazilian Government and our Government in connection with the search for aid made by Brazil.

We have pledged our support, in the form of aid for Brazil, in the sum of \$398.5 million. Certain conditions, supposedly, are to be attached to the giving of that aid. I should like to list some of them.

First. The Brazilian Government has committed itself to the adoption of a tax reform program which will increase revenues by about 25 percent and which will provide the foundation for important administrative improvements in tax collections. We are to give nearly \$400 million to Brazil under the condition that Brazil will increase its revenues by increasing its taxes. In the United States we contemplate improving our tax system by increasing spending and reduced taxing. I cannot see how the two courses are compatible.

Second. The Brazilian Government promised the elimination of subsidies on wheat and petroleum products, so as to reduce the cash deficit of the treasury and free resources for development pur-

poses. We have exacted from Brazil the commitment that it will reduce subsidies. In the United States we are to enter into a subsidy program on mass transportation which will cost at least \$5 billion in the next 10 years.

Third. The Brazilian Government suffered the exaction of the promise that there be an increase imposed by the Government on railroad freight and passenger rates, with the view of reducing operating deficits. In the United States the Federal Government, working in collaboration with a transit system in Massachusetts, has sent \$3.6 million to the transit board in Massachusetts, which, matched with \$1.8 million of Massachusetts money, is to be used to subsidize passengers so as to take them off the highways and put them in the trains.

I was shocked the other day when in testimony it was revealed that the Boston & Maine Railroad reduced passenger rates from \$1.99 to \$1.10 a person.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH in the chair). The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I have 2 more minutes, Mr. President?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator. With that reduction of 89 cents in the fare charged by the Boston & Maine, 7,000 more passengers used the Boston & Maine Railroad, allegedly leaving their automobiles at home. But then it was disclosed that, in order to induce those 7,000 persons to use the train, the Government had to pay a dollar of subsidy on each ticket. The fare was reduced from \$1.99 to \$1.10. With such a reduction, of course, there was an increased number of passengers.

So again we have a paradox: In Brazil we tell them, "increase your freight and passenger rates"; in the United States the Federal Government is beginning to contribute money for the purpose of reducing rates so as to induce people to leave the highways and ride the trains. Other conditions have been imposed, allegedly insuring that Brazil will stabilize its currency and thus be able to maintain its own economy.

A few days ago Mr. Per Jacobsson, head of the International Monetary Fund, made a speech about the growth in the Common Market nations of Europe and Japan. We in the United States are complaining because our economic growth is not adequate. Mr. Jacobsson made this statement:

Looking back through history, the countries who have maintained relatively stable monetary conditions, so that people know they are dealing with a sound currency, have derived distinct advantages from such an achievement. Confidence in currency is a plant of slow growth.

Mr. Jacobsson further went on to point out that Japan and West Germany were the first to enjoy a resurrection of their economy. West Germany and Japan were the first to adopt sound

fiscal and monetary policies. Subsequently Italy followed, and then France, trying to live within their budgets. And they are now enjoying unprecedented growth.

What we are telling the people of the world to do—and now this applies especially to Brazil—we are not doing back home. Federal expenditures have risen by \$17 billion in 3 years. The budget this year will be in deficiency by \$10,800 million, if all works out to the best advantage. If it does not, the deficit is likely to rise \$15 billion.

So I say when we tell Brazil and other nations what to do concerning their monetary and fiscal policies, we had better take a look in the mirror and see what our image is and see whether or not we should not follow what we are telling others to do.

HUNGARIAN LIBERATION

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, on March 21 it was learned that Premier Kadar had issued an amnesty order in Hungary covering a wide variety of political crimes. It is reported that amnesty will be given to those who took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1956. Persons convicted of espionage or treason do not come under the amnesty, and they will be required to apply individually.

While this order may raise some degree of hope, there remains considerable apprehension among the enslaved nations that the extremely serious reverses which occurred under the effects of Stalin's personality during and after World War II may be repeated under Khrushchev's personality.

Mr. President, in the brief remarks that I made on the floor of the Senate on August 11, 1962, I expressed my grave fear that the Hungarian problem would not be given full consideration at the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations. The fear expressed at that time has now become a fact.

As for the United States, the final abandonment of American efforts even to seek justice for Hungary through the United Nations would constitute a long step toward the fulfillment of Khrushchev's main purpose, which is to conquer the West by destroying faith in the steadfastness of the United States.

The Hungarian problem should be a must for full consideration by the United Nations General Assembly, which will convene in its 18th session September 16, 1963. The main orders issued by the United Nations in 1956 and 1957 have not been fulfilled and it now appears they will not be.

Mr. President, on December 31, 1962, the Committee for Hungarian Liberation issued a memorandum signed by its executive vice president, Gen. Julius Kovacs, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COMMITTEE FOR HUNGARIAN
LIBERATION, INC.,
Cleveland, Ohio, December 31, 1962.

It is with understandable disappointment that the Hungarians living in the free world

received knowledge of the fact that the United States made the recommendation to revoke the authority vested in Sir Leslie Munro in the matter of the "question of Hungary." It becomes even more difficult to understand this recommendation when it is considered that Moscow and the Moscow-run government of Budapest have done nothing to satisfy the resolutions passed by the United Nations in 1956 and later. It is absolutely certain that it is the Russian Red army which kept the Kadar puppet government in power in Hungary. As a result, human rights and national independence do not exist as far as the Hungarian people are concerned. The only change which has taken place in Hungary is the improvement of the Communist propaganda techniques aimed at the free west and elsewhere.

The Hungarian people the world over clearly see the consequence of the revocation of the authority of Sir Leslie Munro. There will be no more discussions in the United Nations concerning the brutal and colonialistic suppression of the Hungarian people. It appears to many as the final burial of the international significance of the Hungarian question. The Hungarian freedom fight is no longer a moral and political weapon in the hands of the free nations. It will appear to eastern and central Europe and the Balkans and the suppressed nationalities of the Soviet Union as proof that individual rights and national independence from 1962 forward, will be measured in terms of double standards. It further appears as a silent acceptance of the status quo.

In view of the above, hope for the liberation of the enslaved nations will diminish. At the same time the power of the Soviet Union and its puppet governments will be increased. In the eyes of the enslaved nations there has been decline in the moral reputation of the western peoples. Furthermore, this recommendation will in no way improve the spirit of resistance to Communist slavery among the enslaved peoples.

It is understandable that the enslaved nations are deeply disturbed because the champion of freedom, the United States, made the recommendation, and the protector of small nations, the United Nations, accepted it. The explanation made by U.S. Representative Rowan has not alleviated the unfortunate impression. The transfer of the Hungarian question to the personal authority of the U.N. Secretary General is not comforting, since specific instructions were not provided.

Small nations under these circumstances again are experiencing two great powers taking steps toward agreements without raising the Iron Curtain. The struggles toward liberation and freedom of the small nations which have fallen into an unfortunate sphere of influence became nothing more than sacrificial offerings. Yet, these peoples have been required to sacrifice immeasurably as a result of arrangements made at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. Not only did they lose human rights and national liberties, unnumbered millions have lived through the anguish of elimination of free speech, fear, want, and death by torture.

The enslaved nations and the Hungarian people would like to believe that this step was taken as a tactical necessity. They would like to believe that the free west has not abandoned those principles which form the foundation of individual and national existence in the free world. For these reasons we respectfully ask you:

1. That the free nations do not support any action to minimize the significance of the U.N. resolution concerning Hungary, or that these resolutions be stricken from the record with their silent consent.
2. That the free nations refuse to recognize the representative of the Russian puppet government of Hungary, Kadar's government.

3. That the United States of America give recognition to the Russian colonial rulers in Budapest as being the legitimate Government of Hungary by establishing diplomatic relations with it.

4. That the free nations exercise in the United Nations the same energy and sincerity for demanding the disintegration and abolition of the eastern slave empire, as the United States of America have exercised in demanding the freedom of the Asian and African colonies.

The people living under international or national communism still consider communism as an institution which does not recognize moral codes or political boundaries and an international menace just as under Stalin. They draw these conclusions from personal experience. Today as well as under Stalin, they are living under a complete dictatorship. Behind this dictatorship stands the powerful Red army. The happy and free nations living at a safe distance are in no position to clearly understand the true nature of that slave system.

The enslaved peoples cannot share the optimistic views which were implied in a talk given by Secretary General of the U.N., U Thant on December 2, 1962, or by Mr. Ball, Under Secretary of State, in New York on December 13, 1962. In the service of a principle, it does not make much of a difference who the individual is and who holds the flag. There is no difference in the purpose of office whether it is filled by Stalin or Khrushchev.

The experienced people of the enslaved nations watched the Cuban developments with critical awareness. The result of the Cuban situation was not one of victory of the principles of the free West over that of communism, because this never developed into an issue. It was primarily a victory of the United States of America over the Soviet Union in the area of power politics. The Communist ideology and the way of life it represents never was threatened during the critical period.

There is considerable apprehension among the enslaved nations that the extremely serious reverses which occurred under the effects of Stalin's personality during and after World War II will be repeated now under Khrushchev's personality. Because of an error in the interpretations of Stalin's intentions, very grievous errors were made with reference to the small nations and consequently to the entire world. Not only over 200 million people were tossed into slavery, but the present cold war is a direct consequence.

Authorized by the member and cooperating organizations, societies, groups, and branches in the United States of America, Canada, South America, and Europe.

JULIUS KOVACS,
Executive Vice President.

GREEK EMBARGO ON SHIPMENTS TO CUBA

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the Embassy of Greece in Washington on March 16, 1963, announced that a royal decree out of Athens has banned all vessels under the Greek flag from carrying any kind of cargo to Cuban ports.

Under the order one exception was made protecting the agreements executed by the shipowners under time-charter contracts prior to the issuance of the March 16 order.

The decree issued by the royal Government of Greece is reflective of the ancient purpose of the Greek people to stand by the cause of freedom.

The Greeks, in banning all vessels under the Greek flag from carrying any

kind of cargo to Cuban ports, have taken a position indicating their purpose to serve freedom by giving to and not taking from it. The industry of the Greek mercantile marine, by abiding to the royal decree banning all vessels under Greek flag from carrying any kind of cargo to Cuban ports, has demonstrated its unselfish purpose to occupy a position in the vanguard of people fighting communism.

Little Greece is trying to tell the great United States that we should be firm, unyielding in the purpose of removing communism from Central and Southern America. It knows the methods of communism because of painful experience.

We rose to our greatest heights last October 22 when the President of the United States declared firmly our purpose not to tolerate communism in the Americas. We have fallen basely to dishonorable levels since October 22 by the toleration in Cuba and in other Western American countries of Communist subversion, infiltration, and sabotage.

Our Nation should enlist the aid of every country possible—especially those to which we have been generous in granting aid—to impose sanctions on international water carriers which carry cargoes either into or out of Cuba, banning them the right to enter the ports of the sanctioning nations.

Mr. MONRONEY obtained the floor. Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for comment on this same subject discussed by the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Ohio just mentioned shipping to Cuba. Since January, and even since last fall, I have been putting in the Record, week by week, as I get the reports, a list of the ships that call at Communist Cuba. The Record shows the information I have placed in it. I have the latest figures available.

I mentioned the Greek order last week. It was a courageous order on the part of Greece, but it had an escape clause in it in which they suggested they would have no control over ships carrying the Greek flag which were chartered. The Greek Government went as far as it could. I appreciate that. We are hopeful all free nations will go even further.

In view of the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, with which I thoroughly agree, and in keeping with my practice to advise the Senate of free world shipping to Communist Cuba, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues that during a 2-week period from March 8, 1963, through March 22, 1963, 11 free world ships, totaling 84,920 gross tons called in Cuban ports delivering supplies to bulwark the intrusion of communism in this hemisphere. Combined tanker tonnage of 40,684 gross tons in ships flying British and Italian flags delivered more badly wanted petroleum products. The names of the ships, their flag of registry, and tonnage are as follows:

Athelduke (tanker), British, 9,089.
Athelsultan (tanker), British, 9,149.
Bytom, Polish, 5,967.

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Benny Viking, Norwegian, 3,857.
Castillo Ampudia, Spanish, 3,566.
Himmerland, Danish, 8,774.
Linda Giovanna (tanker), Italian, 9,985.
North Empress, Greek, 10,904.
Pamit, Greek, 3,929.
San Nicola (tanker), Italian, 12,461.
Seirios, Greek, 7,239.

Mr. President, if we look at the Record for January 9 it will be found that the real offenders in this matter have been the British and the Greeks; but the Greeks have taken some moves to do something about it. I do not know what the British have done.

I have a list of the ships before me. Here is a British tanker. Another British tanker. A Norwegian ship of 3,800 tons. A Polish ship. Of course, we expect the Communist bloc ships to go to Cuba. Here is a new one, a Spanish-flag ship. A Danish ship. An Italian ship. A Greek ship. A Greek ship. A Greek ship.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What have Yugoslavia and Poland done?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yugoslav shipping was quite prominent in all the reports I placed in the Record. I put that information in the Record. But as of June or August last, before all the trouble happened, Yugoslavia sent five ships on seven trips to Cuba. The percentages of ships going into Cuba at that time were 25 percent Greek, 13 percent British, 12 percent German, 9 percent Norwegian, and approximately 4 percent Yugoslav.

The West Germans first issued a strict order, following the Cuban crisis, and have lived up to it so far as we have been informed. The Norwegians have said they will cooperate as best they can, but that they have no control over their chartered ships. The Greeks have taken a move. I am hopeful the British Government will do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to continue for 2 more minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The situation the Senator has referred to covered the period before October 22. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have put in the Record a list relating to prior to the October incident, and I have been putting information in the Record approximately every 2 weeks right up to date.

I have here the names of the ships that were involved between March 8 and March 22 of this year.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I am glad that the Senator has contributed that information in connection with the remarks I made, because we are in agreement that our allies throughout the world, as well as Yugoslavia and Poland, whose Communist governments are the recipients of our aid and our charity, ought at this point to recognize that they owe something to us and not be giving sustenance

to Cuba. I appreciate the Senator's remark.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In all fairness I should say that although many of these countries do not have a merchant fleet comparable in size with those of the countries about which we have been reading, so far as I can ascertain, since October there have been practically no South American countries involved, although there have been some pan-American ships, or ships flying the Panamanian flag. I do not know of any country that is more deserving of our friendship, and whose problems we should view sympathetically, than Panama. Some of these ships have been to Communist Chinese ports. Of course, all of them pass through the Panama Canal. This list is dropping steadily. However, I do believe that we ought to applaud Greece for attempting to do something about it.

A PROPOSED RULE OF GERMANENESS AND OTHER PROPOSALS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, Senate Resolution 89 was submitted to the Senate on February 19, 1963, by the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Pastore]. This resolution would amend rule 8 of the Standing Rules of the Senate to provide that a rule of germaneness be applied during the 4-hour period after the morning hour is concluded. When this resolution was presented to the Senate, the principal author, the Senator from Rhode Island, yielded the floor to me and I stated at that time that I would like to be a cosponsor. However, I find that this request was not acknowledged by the Chair at that time, and I am not now listed as one of the 30 coauthors of this very important and desirable proposal. Therefore, at this time I ask unanimous consent that I be listed as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 89.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. I thank the Presiding Officer.

This resolution, Senate Resolution 89, has been referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Among its most enthusiastic supporters are several members of the ad hoc Committee for the Expedient Handling of Senate Business. This committee was appointed by the majority leader, acting as chairman of the Democratic conference, on January 9, the opening day of this session. It has since held a number of informal conferences and has met with representatives of a similar ad hoc committee appointed at a meeting of the Republican conference on opening day.

The discussions which have been held during these past few weeks have clearly emphasized the need for immediate action on Senate Resolution 89, and also for consideration as soon as possible of another resolution, Senate Resolution 111, which the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Church] submitted on March 14. Joining Senator Church as coauthors of Senate Resolution 111 were Senators ANDERSON, MCGEE, PASTORE, and myself.

It would amend rule 15 of the standing rules of the Senate, which now prohibits meetings of standing committees of the Senate while the Senate is in session, without special leave. It proposes to amend that provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 on which rule 15 is based. A committee would then require special leave of the Senate only in those instances when it desires to sit after the conclusion of the morning hour, or after the Senate has proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business.

All of us are well aware of the increasing volume of critical commentaries regarding the present pace of congressional activities. Much of the criticism along this line has been unjustified. I am convinced that Members of the Senate are working harder than they have ever worked before. The start of committee work was delayed this year by the debate on the proposed change of rule 22, but since that matter was disposed of, committee work has accelerated.

The two resolutions to which I have referred would permit an immediate acceleration of work on the floor of the Senate at a time when an overwhelming workload lies ahead.

The ad hoc committee named by the Democratic conference held one joint session with its equivalent group from the Republican conference. The joint group reached a consensus on a holiday recess schedule which was adopted insofar as Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday were concerned. According to the consensus, forthcoming recess schedules would be along these general lines:

First. Easter: Recess Thursday, April 11, through Friday, April 19.

Second. Memorial Day: Recess Monday, May 27, through Friday, May 31.

Third. July 4: Recess Wednesday, July 3, through Friday, July 5.

The ad hoc committee, in keeping with the instructions of the majority leader at the time it was organized, has also taken affirmative action concerning a proposed summer recess starting at the close of business Friday, August 16, and extending through Monday, September 2. The members of the ad hoc committee reported on these matters to Senator MANSFIELD on March 5 with the suggestion that the leadership of the Senate consult with the leaders of the House of Representatives in an effort to firm up a program of work for both Houses during the last 2 weeks of August. Many Members of both the Senate and the House have advocated the 2-week recess in August in the belief that an overall improvement in attendance and in the rate of legislative activity would result. Several Members favoring this late summer recess want to have an opportunity to return home for that period in order to consult with their constituents before the final crucial weeks of the session. Others see the recess as an opportunity to enjoy vacations with their school-age children, who in past years have been back in the classroom before sine die adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the pros and cons of the summer recess will have to be considered eventually from the standpoint of the amount of work which we are able to complete during the immediate months ahead. Now is the time for us to do something about this scheduling problem if we are to avoid another long and wearying extension of our work into the autumn or beyond. The people of the United States, by and large, cannot understand why it is necessary for the sessions of Congress to grow longer and longer. When the Legislative Reorganization was passed in 1946, the Congress went on record as saying that its work should be completed no later than July 31 each year. The Members who passed that bill were convinced that their mission could be accomplished each year before July 31. More and more, Members of Congress, in my opinion, are becoming concerned with our present scheduling. The July 31 deadline seemed reasonable in 1946. Have our problems and our responsibilities become so much more difficult and complex that we must now stay in session into the autumn or later? Are we unwilling to face up to the possibility that millions of Americans do not believe we are moving as fast as we should?

In 1945 and 1946, the Congress, through honest and diligent discussion, agreed upon changes in procedure which have made it possible for us to deal with the more complex problems of government in an era when the course of human events constantly grows in diversity and complexity.

Simple tools are available to us now to increase our horsepower to give us a faster getaway. The ad hoc Committee on the Expeditious Handling of Senate Business has three principal objectives.

First. To schedule as far in advance as possible the periods when no votes of record will occur, so that we can avoid the random and uncertain holiday recess practices which have worked hardships on the Members of the Senate in the past. Stated recess schedules limiting the duration of these periods when Members can schedule conferences and speeches in their home States and be absent from Washington will work to the benefit of all Members and can expedite Senate action, as well. Too often in the past important votes have been delayed through the absence of one or two Members. Too often these absences resulted from ambiguity and misunderstandings regarding the schedule of work here on the floor. If we are to improve our scheduling, we must necessarily adopt the policy of refusing to delay votes due to individual absences. This will be fair when recess and holiday schedules are clearly stated and clearly understood in advance by the Members.

Second. The rule of germaneness, as Senator PASTORE has pointed out, would enable Senators to know that for 4 hours after the conclusion of the morning hour

the subject matter under discussion on the floor of the Senate would be germane to the pending business. It is that simple. At all other times, both before the period of germaneness and afterward, Senators would have ample time to discuss any and all topics. We will be able to talk early and to talk late, but we would reserve the middle of our legislative day for the specific business at hand.

Third. Senate Resolution 111 should have a fair trial. It likewise will do no violence to the existing privileges of all Senators. It would revise rule 15 to permit committees to continue working through the morning hour if they so desire. It would keep in force the present rule which requires unanimous consent for committees to meet once the morning hour is concluded.

The ad hoc committee urgently seeks expeditious consideration of this proposal, along with the recommended rule of germaneness. We are all fully aware of the very heavy burdens now carried by Senators. Most of us are faced with an increasing volume of legislation and other work. Adoption of these two rules changes, perhaps on an experimental basis, will demonstrate our willingness to undertake our additional workloads and our additional responsibilities in a positive and constructive and timely manner.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, during the consideration last year of the appropriation bill for independent offices, the subcommittee inaugurated a rule which we hoped would be helpful, if not almost mandatory, to some of the departments and agencies in stopping the rise of employment in the departmental divisions of the Government. The administration can do much in this field. One proposal was made which was used to some advantage to the Committee on Appropriations and, I believe, to the departments and independent offices in the administration.

We found that when an employee retired, at one end of the ladder—we do not know for certain how many persons will retire in a given year—the agency used that amount of money to hire two employees in the lower grades. This added to the employment and, of course, demonstrated what Dr. Parkinson has long held, and which has become known as Parkinson's law. This proposal received some publicity, and some departments and independent agencies have been carrying it out.

Last December 4, the Wenatchee, Wash., Daily World published an editorial entitled "Parkinson's Law—Little Known But Easily Believed." The editorial resulted in a letter being sent to me by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. The letter reads:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WATER RE-
SOURCE DIVISION, SURFACE WA-
TER BRANCH.

Tacoma, Wash., February 4, 1963.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I thought you may not have seen the Wenatchee Daily

World editorial of December 4, 1962, concerning some statements attributed to you on the subject of Federal employees and payrolls. A print of it is enclosed.

Some other agencies may do as you say but the Geological Survey would seem to me to be an exception. According to my 38 years of experience I am confident that, generally speaking, one retirement in our agency results in the promotion of several lower employees and the hiring of only one new person. I thought you might find this information helpful.

Sincerely yours,

F. M. VEATCH,
District Engineer.

I say to Mr. Veatch: It is not only helpful, but also refreshing, to Congress and the administration to learn that such a practice is not followed in the Geological Survey.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record the editorial of December 4, 1962, which was published in the Wenatchee Daily World.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PARKINSON'S LAW—LITTLE KNOWN BUT EASILY BELIEVED

At a committee hearing this fall, Senator MAGNUSON discussed a fact of Government employment that most people probably didn't know about, but won't have much trouble believing.

It was something known as Parkinson's law—that each time a Government employee quits or retires, two others are hired to replace him.

MAGNUSON explained it this way:

A \$14,000 a year career employee retires. The man below him moves into his job. Now, there's an unexpended appropriation that had been budgeted for the man who retired.

No Government bureau ever likes to end its year without spending all the money made available to it, for fear the next time its full request won't be met. So, instead of hiring one man at the bottom and moving the rest up, the bureau has enough unexpended funds from the retirement to hire two or three new beginners.

This it does. These three men ultimately work up to higher salaries, eventually retire, and nine new beginners are hired. So it goes.

MAGNUSON pointed out that 50,000 career Government employees retire each year. But instead of the total payroll remaining the same, it constantly grows.

The Senator recommended that only one man should be hired to replace an employee who had retired, and that reviews be conducted in all Government agencies after retirements to be sure that it does.

ATTEMPT BY SOVIET RUSSIA TO CONTROL THE OCEANS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, 3 years ago I stated that Soviet Russia, in her thirst to dominate the world, avidly is seeking to control the oceans.

Dominion over the oceans would give the Sino-Soviet bloc control of 90 percent of the earth's surface and enable Russia to imperil the remaining 10 percent with missiles fired from submarines hovering along the Continental Shelf.

Control of the oceans would permit Russia to fragmentize the free world alliance, cut the lifelines to the United States, and block the supply lines from the United States to our overseas allies.